LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA. IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 185. BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 21 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x ..	All	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..	vessels	11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,953
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..	will	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura† ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	sail	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..	direct	16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..	from	20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Bombay	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..	without	10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	transhipment	16,601
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..	at	20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	Aden.	16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RA ES —

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
23rd July	Homayun † ..	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru..	18th July	24th July
Indus Maru ..	27th „	31st „
Borneo Maru ..	9th Aug.	21st Aug.
Honolulu Maru..	23rd „	4th Sept.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Sept.	21st „
Celebes Maru ..	23rd „	2nd Oct.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates asd other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
25th July	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
27th „	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi
1st Aug.	Ellora ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local Passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital „ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund „ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS „ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs.	2,96,42,000	1925 Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „	3,91,39,000	1926 „ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „	4,68,04,075	1927 „ 1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	192 ,
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,160

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56]

WIDEN THE FIELD OF YOUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE THE SALE OF YOUR GOODS BY ADVERTISING IN

"SWARAJYA"

the leading Nationalist Daily of South India, including the Indian States of Mysore, Travancore, Cochin, etc.

For further particulars and Advertisement rates apply to :—

MANAGER, "SWARAJYA," 40, Broadway, MADRAS

Real News

in the Classified Columns. Every day many items of interest are printed there. The reading of these advertisements will offer you many opportunities for profit. It pays to read the "Bombay Chronicle" Classified Advertisements every day.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Respectable firms, dealing in Timber in all principal places to take up selling agency of our C. P. Teak and other C. P. Timber. Please communicate with undersigned, stating your own terms. Any reference without specific terms is strictly uninvited. MANAGER, Raja Gokuldass Saw Mills, Jubbulpore.

A 30760

1. Post ELECTRICAL ENGINEER (In charge of entire Electrical and Mechanical installations)

2. Salary upto 1,500/- according to qualifications. Free furnished accommodation.

Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance, security, pensions etc. by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of certificates, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered). to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Shri Rewai Maharaj Dev, ALWAR.

30766

SITUATIONS WANTED

WEAVING MASTER served in various Mills (working in Ahmedabad) seeks SITUATION. Please write to Box No. 2164 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1051

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

WANTED—Good SECOND HAND TREDDLE DEMY and CROWN FOLIO. Particulars and price to Box No. 2166 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

N R1058

LOANS.

2500 LOAN without interest for ten years. Initial investment rupees six. Concession enlistment till 25th. July Loan granting date fixed 31st July, 1928. Particulars: BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LIMITED, Bombay 2.

L R1024

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole."

R990

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET from 1st August for Office or residence, two FLATS on Top floor, Navsari Chambers, Fort, Rent Rs. 250 and Rs. 200. Apply Mr. MISTRI, 2nd floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort.

C 30737

TO BE LET—Only a DIWANKHANA on the C. P. Tank Road for Doctors, Astrologers, and Jariwala. Apply to NATHALAL SIVLAL KINARIWALLA, Bhuleshwar, Third Bhoiwada.

C R1034

TO LET—3rd. Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground-floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road. Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Musjid.

C R979

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P S.

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 91, La Touche Road, Lucknow, Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.

P R1060

BOOKS.

LIFE STORY OF AN INDIAN LADY DOCTOR—220 PAGES WITH 30 PAGES OF FACSIMILE LETTERS Rs. 5/ POST FREE. WRITE TO TAJ P. O. Box 837, Bombay.

L R1056

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the above-named Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, C/o. the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.

DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN. Liquidators' Attorneys.

30544

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 9th August, 1928, at 1-30 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 29th February, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend and Bonus.
3. To re-elect Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Iyer, who retires under Article 103 of the Articles of Association, as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint two Directors in place of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C. I. E., and Mr. A. J. Raymond who retire by rotation, and who, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th July, 1928, to 9th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1928.

N.B.—The Dividend and Bonus, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m., on week days, other than SATUEDAYS, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the Share Certificates, to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 29th July, 1928.

30783

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO., LTD

NOTICE.

THE 45TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company's shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 183-185, Hornby Road, Fort, on MONDAY, 30th July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th June, 1927, to appoint Directors and Auditors.

SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 23rd July, 1928 to MONDAY, 6th August, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSONDAS T. ROWJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12-7-28.

30787

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that four Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the Central Bank of India Limited and now standing in the names of Ranchhoddas Harjivan, Dwarkadas Tricumdas, Harjiwan Valji and Padamsi Mulji or any two of them by whom they have not been endorsed, have been recently stolen, lost or destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stoped, and duplicates of the said Debentures will be issued to the proprietors upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietors thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.

RANCHHODDAS HARJIVAN.
HARJIVAN VALJI.
DWARKADAS TRICUMDAS.
PADAMSEY MOOLJI.

Proprietors of the Lost Debentures.

Countersigned.
C. PUSEY GAY,
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.

Particulars of Bonds mentioned above:

Nos.	Year of Loan	Value Rs.
917 & 919-921	1916 20	2,000

30755

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company held on the 13th July, 1928, a dividend, on 1st Preference shares at Rs. 3|8|- per share (subject to deduction of Income Tax), on 2nd Preference shares at Rs. 3|8|- per share (free of Income Tax) and on Ordinary shares at Rs. 7|- per share (free of Income Tax), for the second half of the year ending 31st March 1928, and on Deferred shares at Rs. 37|3 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st March 1928, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 13th August 1928, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), excepting Saturdays and holidays, to the shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 29th June 1928, to whom dividend warrants will be posted to their address registered with the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
(Sd.) C. MACDONALD & CO.
Bombay, 13th July, 1928.

N.B.—Shareholders are advised to notify change of address, if any, before 30th July 1928.

30768

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application o the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to each the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.

30728

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from competent persons for the purchase of Rosa and Lemon Grass and also for ordinary grass of the Sandur State and Temple Forests. Tenders will be received till the 31st August, 1928.

Particulars can be had from the undersigned on application or in person.

(Sd.) T. RAMCHANDRA IYER,
Dewan.

Sandur, Bellary Dt.

30775

SWAMIJEE'S WONDERFUL POWER.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BACHOOBAI HORMUSJI GAZDAR, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax or Foras free-hold tenure together with a row of nine shops standing thereon situate at Girgaon Road in front of Guzdar Park, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 500 to 510 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of a larger piece of land belonging to the Vendor admeasuring about 11,786 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. A|664, 1012, 1610 and B|1610, New Survey Nos. 5|8135, 8|8135 and 12|8135 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 482-483 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward Nos. 2149(1), 2153 to 2167 and 2167 and 2171(1) and 2168, Street Nos. 326 to 384, 384B, 386, 1 to 15, 19, 21 and 6 and 17 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Girgaon Road, on or towards the West by another plot of the Vendor, on or towards the North by a 40 feet wide Road laid out for the use of other tenants of Gazdar Park and on or towards the South by the property of Mohanbai Pandrinath Kale.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1928.

MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30781

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOWANDAS NAROTAMDAS MALVI has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Redeemed Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of the Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 61, New No. 596, Old Survey No. 61 and New Survey No. 518 and Cadastral Survey No. 1653 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C Ward No. 5820, Street Nos. 158-160 and containing by admeasurement 188 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the West by the Sweepers' Gully forming part of the land agreed to be sold and beyond that by the property of Maganlal Jugalbhai, on or towards the North by the property of Manubhai Rangildas and Natverlal Maganlal and on or towards the South by the property of Bhagwantrao Kisanram and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Bhaishanker Kanga
& Girdharlal
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30786

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH JACOBEAN, AND SEASON WOOD FURNITURE, PROPERTY OF P. URBAN, ESQ., SOLICITOR, MESSRS. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 22nd July, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at Wadia's Bungalow, Wodehouse Road next to the Parsee Sanatorium and near the Post Office, very valuable and handsome riebly made, Jacobean furniture, dining table and chairs, side board and dinner wagons, rich carpets, fancy cabinets, ornaments sweet tone phonograph, iron bed-steads, almyrahs dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, writing tables, book and silver show cases, reclining sofas easy chairs, English ice boxes, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of P. Urban, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY BENJAMIN, DEWJEE KANJEE AND OTHERS, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, SIDEBOARDS, ALMYRAHS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "The Anchorage", Apollo Bunder, very valuable, artistic, made-to-order furniture by Benjamin, Dewjee Kanjee and others, glassware, crockery, dinning tables, arm and without arm, chairs, drawing room, Chesterfield suites, side-boards, almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, reclining sofas, cup-boards, bedsteads, hat-stands, meat-safes, ice-box, teapoys, large dumb-waiter, etc., etc.

The property of L. D. L. Buckley, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

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SKETCHES OF THE LIVES & TEACHINGS OF SHRI CHAITANYA, SANKARA DEVA, HARIDAS, RAMAPRASAD, RAMAKRISHNA PARAMAHAMSA & SWAMI VIVEKANANDA.

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We have in these sketches tried to give not only a detailed biography of the saints and teachers but also a succinct account of the Philosophy and religion which each of them taught or propounded. The details of their life even in the case of those removed from us by centuries, are happily preserved to us in native chronicles of exceptional value. We have drawn on them and unfolded in the usual biographical manner, the various stages of their lives, their doings, the religious and social reforms they effected and the missions or sects, if any, which they founded. These ives are full of interest for the student of religion as they shed the most powerful light on the journey of the soul its upward ascent as exemplified in some of the most gifted types of religious men known to India or even outside it. In describing the teachings of the various saints, their special and historic versions of the Hindu faith, we have throughout drawn on the utterances and poems as the case may be, or of the individual saints themselves. Those utterances and poems have a unique individual value and give us wonderful glimpses with the inner life of the saints in a manner which mere biographical details cannot reveal. But apart from their intrinsic merit as revealing the inner life and perfection of the saints, they also serve to put forth in fresh and undying language the great truths of the Hindu Religion, conceived though they be in Vaishnava, Sakta or Vedantic modes of thought and utterance. With Illustrations.

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She Risked Her Honour to Protect Her Kidnapper!

A new drama written by Prof. GAJENDRASHANKAR PANDYA

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Featuring

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EXTRA SHOWS on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

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THE VAGABOND

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How a young girl has to tear off the donned mask of a gentleman from off the face of a rascal hidden inside?

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Coming Krishna Picture— "DREAM LAND"

LINSEED.

London, July 19.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment seliers July/Aug. £17/16/3
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £17/17/6
Linseed La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull paid Aug/Sept. £15/16/3
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers July/Aug. £18/8/9

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 19.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.—
Delivery value August 28/4-1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sept/Dec. 28/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, July 19.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-11/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 19.

Character Bank of India, A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£139-1/2
P. and O. Banking Coporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£55
Eastern Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	££90-3/8
Conversion Loan	£78
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent	£101-5/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	£56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£71-1/2
Consols	£55-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£94-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 19.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-1/4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' market loans	3-1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-3/32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p. c.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 19.

Silver.—India bought. America sold. Business small.
Spot 27-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 19.

Forward	27-1/16
Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4-4-10-1/2

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 19.

Demand Bills 485.93

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 19.

T T Berlin on London	20.37-5/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.08-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Unquoted
T T Milan on London	92.83
T T Berne on London	25.26
T T Paris on London	124.21
T T London on Prague	164.18

LONDON METALS.

London, July 19.

Copper, English Best Selected	£66-1/8
Copper, Brazers	£76-3/4
Yellow metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£216-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 19.

Total Bullion	£175,900,000
Public Deposits	£ 16,400,000
Other Deposits	£107,000,000
Government Securities	£ 31,400,000
Other Securities	£ 50,200,000
Notes and Coin	£ 59,800,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£271,700,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	48.46 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 19.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lbs. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers July 48/9
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers August 48/6
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 49/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment value July 49/6

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, July 19.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

	sellers.
July/Sept. per cwt	12/8-1/4
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/9-3/4
C. and F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/10-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	12/11

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 19.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, lb.
Spot 0/9-9/16 sellers.

THIS WEEK! COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY THIS WEEK!

RESIDENTS OF DADAR AND SUBURBS!

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY — OF WITNESSING THE SOCIAL PICTURE

"THE FORSAKEN WIFE"

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EVERY FAMILY OUGHT TO SEE THIS FILM

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An Amazing Elixir of Life indicated in Lassitude Tropical Debility; Dyspepsia; Kidney and Liver troubles; Anaemia; Blood impurities; Impotency; Sexual or Semina! weakness, Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Absolutely free from animal products and those habit forming drugs and worthless excitants which ruin the system. Month's use bottle Rs. 5. Ext. Musk. Liniment for local weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless, V.P. P. charges extra. Dr. N. Massey, Ahmedabad:—Good to Neurasthenic patient, Mr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Quite a marvel. S. A. Rao, Esq., M. A., Deputy Collector, Vellore:—Done me considerable good. S. Lane, Esq., Rangoon.—I cannot live without Nervinus. Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur and Mihijam. Tele. Add. "Chemists"—Bhagalpur or from Thomson and Taylor Ltd., and Treacher and Co., Bombay Konkar Brothers & Co., Poona City, Pandit Shah & Co., Ahmedabad, A. Roy, & Co., Baroda, and Chemists and Druggists everywhere.

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ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

COMMERCE AND LAW.

BY KRISTODAS.

The commercial community as a whole is vitally interested in seeing that the traditions of all Courts of Law and specially the High Court, are maintained intact. Barring the magesterial Courts and the particular litigant classes which take a holy pleasure in frequenting Courts of Law, it is the commercial community which has got the most to do with them. The boycott of law courts preached by Mahatmaji failed not because of the pleaders and barristers but because of the traders and merchants who had no substitute offered to them in place of Courts of Law to decide their disputes and interpret their contracts in the right spirit. How intimately Commerce is connected with Law is seen from the reduction by more than 50 per cent in the work of the High Court of Bombay during the last five or six years as a result of the depression in trade and industries of Bombay. It is because of the intimate connection between trade and industries and law that solicitors who are considered officers of the Courts are deemed eligible for being members of Chambers of Commerce. The protest which was lodged at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall in the beginning of this week against the High Court Bill removing restrictions in the way of members of the Civil Service being appointed Chief Justice, derived special weight because of the association of the commercial community with it. Every one has been wanting for a long time the removal of restrictions in the way of pleaders being appointed Chief Justices and the Government, as is usual with them, took advantage of this demand to foist upon the public the highly improper and unfair possibility of members of the Civil Service being appointed Chief Justices of High Courts. The action and interaction between the Judiciary and the Executive, specially in the mofussil, has always provided ample food for protest and comment by publicists of different schools of thought, and demands have been made for years and years to have a complete separation between them. Instead of taking this step a connection is now proposed to be set up between the Judiciary and the Executive even in the High Courts which will not conduce to their independence and which will undermine their prestige in the eyes of the general public. Unfortunately, the people who were responsible for this meeting appeared to be still obsessed by the old creed that a European businessman if he happened to take a slight interest in public matters should be given a preference to anyone else, however high in the land. It is an old-time creed which, I should have thought, has been exploded long since. Apparently it has not been in the Chambers opposite Rajabai Tower and the result was the unhappy and unfortunate selection of Sir Joseph Kay as President of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall public meeting. The convenors evinced their ignorance of the procedure which rules such meetings convened by the Sheriff. If the meetings are of a purely non-political character, it is the Governor or the Chief Justice who is requested to preside, but if the meetings are of a political character, it is men like His Highness the Aga Khan or Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who are requested to shoulder the responsibility. At least there was no occasion to go out of the ordinary rut and to request an English businessman, whose interest in Indian public affairs has never been known to be of a friendly or sympathetic character, to take the Chair.

COMMERCE IN TRAVANCORE STATE

I referred in the above paragraph to the exploded myth of European commerce dominating the public life of this country. Just as there some good citizens of Bombay who are still found to be believers in that myth, the good old State of Travancore, perhaps, under the influence of its English Dewan, is also a believer in that myth. I have come across an open letter to the Dewan regaording the proposed constitution of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce, and find that if the statements made in this letter are true the constitution is going to be one of the most amazing of all the constitutions of Chambers of Commerce in India. Thus, Clause 7 of the Memorandum of Association reads: "The business of the Association and the administration of its funds shall be managed by a Committee consisting of 3 European members and 3 Indian members and in addition an European Chairman who shall have his vote as a member of the Committee as a casting vote". The gentleman who was responsible for drafting this clause could have given some lessons in constitution drafting even to the late Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford, for even they did not muster up courage in their new dispensation known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms to have a constitution so simple, so plain, so clear and, at the same time, so brutally frank! The gentlemen who have written the open letter to the Dewan are justified in saying that the inclusion of this Clause in the Memorandum of Association would clearly show that this Chamber of Commerce has been formed with the object of always giving the Europeans a majority of votes against the Indians, and is a tacit admission of an imaginary inferiority of the Travancoreans to the Europeans. It appears, unfortunately, that some of the Travancorean merchants agreed to this arrangement only as a tentative measure and this was afterwards embodied permanently, though a promise was given that it would not be done so. Travancoreans should not have agreed to such an undertaking at all, though one can understand that in an Indian State it would be very difficult for the children of the soil to assert their rights against non-Indians. In order that meetings, whether of the Committee or of the general body, may not go astray in the event of the absence of the European Chairman it is provided that "in the absence of the Chairman at any meeting, the Chair shall be filled by such other members of the Committee as the Chairman may nominate by standing delegation or by specific authorisation". It clearly means that not an iota of power is to be allowed to go out of the European hands, as otherwise such a rule, which has hardly got any precedent anywhere else, cannot be accepted. A joint Chamber is not possible in this country at all, and even in London a purely Indian Chamber had to be organised recently. There are only two Chambers, viz: the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Northern India Chamber of Commerce, which are joint Chambers and are able to work because for all practical purposes they are Europeans. It may be hoped that the constitution of the Travancore Chamber of Commerce will be overhauled and that the claims of Indians will be fully recognised.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

The International Labour Conference has completed its sessions and the delegates, representing Indian Employers will be returning soon. The work put up by Mr. Narottam Morarji as Delegate and Messrs. Shanmukham Chetty and D. P. Khaitan as Advisers, was quite satisfactory. This is the second time in the history of the Labour Conference that a purely Indian Delegation has been sent to Geneva. It is only such purely Indian Delegations which are able to leave their impress on such International Conferences, for nationals of other European countries cannot at all understand why a country like India, which has its place among the leading eight industrial countries of the world should be represented by her own nationals. The Conference passed a Convention and two recommendations on the Creation of Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery. The Convention provides that every State should create or maintain machinery to fix minimum rates of wages for certain of the trades (in particular home working trades) in which there is no arrangement for the effective regulation of wages by collective agreement or otherwise and wages are exceptionally low. An effort was made to restrict the working of the Convention to sweated trades only, but it was foiled through the combined efforts of Government and the Workers' Delegate. The Government of India observed complete neutrality. Dr. Paranjpye, on behalf of the Government, declared that they would set up a Committee to investigate the hole question including administrative practicability before they could decide whether the Convention should be ratified in India. He also pointed out that while the passing of the legislation rests with the Central Government, the administration thereof falls on the Provincial Governments, as Industries was a transferred subject. The next question of the prevention of industrial accidents was divided into three parts: (1) General, (2) Loading and unloading of ships, and (3) Automatic couplings on Railways.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

What is required is the presence of an Indian representative on the Governing body. Mr. Joshi was recently nominated as a member of the Governing body to represent the workers, and it should be possible to secure a seat for an Indian employer on the Governing body. Even if it is not possible to secure a permanent seat for the present an Indian employer may very well be appointed as a substitute delegate. Such a seat will ensure a close intimacy on the part of Indians with the working of International bodies. India is now going to have a branch of the International Labour Conference, and it is likely that Mr. Pillai, who had been to India recently in connection with the International Labour Conference, will be deputed as the representative of the Conference in this country. This will be a great advantage, specially if the important bulletins of the Labour Conference are translated in atleast the leading vernacular and circulated broadcast among the people.

There are going to be two Conferences the twelfth and the thirteenth, next year: one dealing with general matters and the other dealing with maritime matters, and the different Chambers of Commerce should see from now that a full delegation, namely two Delegates and about eight Advisers are sent next time, as there are likely to be four subjects on the agenda papers, of the twelfth Conference.

REFORMS IN INDORE

MEASURES TO DEVELOP AGRICULTURE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 19.

The Indore State people have heard with great satisfaction that the Indore Cabinet headed by Rai Bahadur Bapna have resolved to make great a reduction amounting to over three lacs of rupees per year in the customs duties on various commodities of every day life. This far-sighted action of the Indore Government will give a great impetus to the commercial progress and prosperity of the state.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OPENED.

The Indore Government are also trying their level best to improve the condition of the agriculturists and to achieve this object they have recently established the Rural Development Department under the able guidance of Rao Saheb Tambe. With the formation of this department several other measures for the educational advancement of the cultivators have been under the consideration of the Government.

AN AGRICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

One of these measures is the starting of a monthly magazine named Kizan which is devoted mainly to agriculture and is edited by Mr. Sukhsampattirai Bhandari the reputed author and journalist of Hindi.

Some district revenue officers are also being sent to the well-nown Plant Research Institute to undergo practical training in Agriculture under Mr. Howard an agricultural expert of international reputation.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES IMPROVE 14 POINTS ON HIGHER LIVERPOOL—FAVOURABLE WEATHER REPORTS—RENEWED LONG LIQUIDATION AND SHORT SELLING—SHARP DECLINE OF 49 POINTS—SOME COVERING RALLY OF 15 POINTS—FUTURES CLOSED 20 TO 10 POINTS LOWER.

New York, July 19.

The New York futures market early ruled steady and improved 14 points above previous closing prices on higher Liverpool advices. The weather over the Eastern belt was reported favourable and under fear of increased private crop estimates, prices registered a sharp decline of 49 points on renewed long liquidation and short selling. At this level there was some covering which resulted in a rally of 15 points and the market closed at a net decline of 20 points for near months and 10 points for distant deliveries. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points to 21.55c.

The New Orleans futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 22 to 21 points. Spot prices declined 23 points to 21.25c.

Improved outlook of the growing crop stimulated considerable long liquidation and short selling. It is true that recent favourable weather experienced over the Eastern belt may have put the crop in a better condition but the fact remains that the crop is a late one and more susceptible to weather reports. The large increase of acreage may work adversely for same time, but looking to the general condition of the crop, we believe the dangerous period is still ahead, and if we experience any real damage to the crop, it will not be impossible to put the growing crop a most expensive one grown in America. The statisticians will be busy finding the carry over figure and temporarily the attention of the operators may be diverted to these figures, we think it risky to sell cotton after a decline of over cent and a half. On the contrary we are of the opinion that purchases effected in moments of weakness will prove profitable in the long run.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from New York:—

Further heavy liquidation and some short selling on better weather forecast.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 19th inst. as under:—

"Renewed liquidation influenced by better weather in the East."

Bombay, July 20.

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, later reacted on more favourable weather and then again advanced partially on covering."

From New York:—"Considerable local and outside selling on better weather. Disappointed longs liquidating heavily. Rallied on short covering, but acts disappointingly. Cotton goods and yarn markets quiet and somewhat lower."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 19.

October	21.24—.20
December	21.09—.17
January	21.00—.13
March	20.95—.11
May	20.82—.10
Middling Spot	21.55—.15

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 19-7-28	8366000	13022000
,, Yesterday do	4000	5000
Exports to date do	7353000	11106000
Stock at Ports 13-7-28	756000	1089000
,, Interior Towns do.	386000	410000
,, Liverpool 13-7-28	812000	1235000
Visible Supply 13-7-28	2616000	3692000
Quantity in Sight do	14211000	19047000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 19.

July	20.80—.22
October	20.65—.21
Middling Spot	21.25—.23

NEW YORK.

New York, 11 am.. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	21.29
January	21.00
March	20.96
New York, Noon Call.	
October	21.16
January	20.87
March	20.83
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.	
July	20.91
October	20.70
January	20.52

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ...	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL

EARLY FIRM ON INDIAN BUYING—FAVOURABLE WEATHER—EASY NEW YORK—FUTURES 8 TO 3 POINTS LOWER—SALES 5,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 19.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady and steadily improved 9 points on Indian buying. There was absence of selling pressure and the improvement was well maintained. Later on favourable weather reports and easier New York advices wiped out the advance in prices and recorded a fall of 8 to 3 points by the close. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 9 points to 11.97d. per lb. and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

PRIVATE CABLES:

Messrs. Dreaman & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) "Indian buying continues, feature trade dormant, weather good to unfavourable picking started, weevil talk increasing."

(2) "Selling on hopes clearing weather. Eastern Belt crop improving."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) 9-30 a.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Alabama, Arkansas and New Orleans; temperatures about normal."

(2) 5-50 p.m.:—"Market declined on expectation bearish private crop reports and good weather."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.50	11.33—.08
August		11.27—.08
September		11.22—.08
October	11.29	11.13—.07
November		11.04—.06
December		11.03—.06
January	11.19	11.04—.05
Sebruary		11.04—.04
March	11.18	11.04—.04
April		11.04—.03
May	11.17	11.04—.03
June		11.01—.03
Puly		10.98—.03
Middling Spot		11.97—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 19.

Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 19.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.45+.10
Scinde, Fine	8.70+.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.95+.10
Bengal, Good	8.20+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.45+.10
Bengal Fine	8.70+.10
Oomra, Good	8.75+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.05+.10
Oomra, Fine	9.35+.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.90+.10
Broach, Fine	10.15+.10
Broach Superfine	10.40+.10

quoted at Rs. 410/2. Later on steadier Liverpool cables easily overcome the earlier weakness and rates at 4-30 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach J/A.	396
Broach A/M.	412
Oomra July	375
Oomra D/J.	381
Bengal July	323
Bengal D/J.	337

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 19.

July	18.60—.21
August	18.60—.21
September	18.95—.21
October	19.15—.21
November	19.10—.21
December	19.23—.21
January	19.15—.20
February	19.15—.20
March	19.26—.19
April	19.26—.19
May	19.27—.19
June	19.27—.19
July	19.27—.19
Sakellaridis, F.G., Spot	19.55—

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 20.

Wheat	10,585	cwts.
Linseed	3,995	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	403	,,
Gingellyseeds	760	,,
Poppyseed	5	,,
Groundnuts	2,222	,,
Castorseed	1,978	,,
Rice	1,536	,,
Myrabolams	1550	,,
Cottonseed	9,585	,,
Mowraseed	1,473	,,
Gram	1,186	,,
Joowar	4,109	,,
Maize	17	,,
Bajree	503	,,
Coal	477	tons.

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE SELLING PRESSURE —CLOSED WEAK.

Bombay, July 20.

Following a decline of 11 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 412/8 for A/M. Broach and ruled easy on considerable selling pressure by Commission houses and bazar operators. It seemed as prices will collapse but offering were well absorbed and prices were

SEWRI MARKET

Bombay, July 20.

The forward market opened at Rs. 409/8 for Apl/May Broach in sympathy with a decline of 9 points at Liverpool. Buyers were nervous and prices closed weak at 5-30 as under.

Broach July/Aug	393	8	0
Broach Apl/May	408	8	0
Oomra July	370	8	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	377	0	0
Bengal July	321	0	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	335	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

July	241.60—1.70
October	244.80—1.60
January	244.50—2.00

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 20.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	300	1,500
Broach	1,000	4,700
Oomra	300	1,300

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Dec/Jan	336
Bengal July	323
Broach Apl/May	410
Broach July/Aug	394
Oomra Dec/Jan	379
Oomra July	373

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	339	332	325	317
S./P.	337	350	323	315
Rajputana	339	332	325	317
Broach	412	407	397	390
S./D.	407	402	395	388
P./A.	420	415	408	400
K./V.	403	398	393	386
Dhollera	400	395	390	383
Kalajin	395	392	387	380
Cutch		403	398	391
Surat	457	452	447	442
Rajpipla	453	448	443	438
Navsari	477	472	467	462
Oomra No. 3 389	382	375	365	
C P No. 1 411	404	397	387	
C P No. 2 400	393	386	376	
Khandesh	368	358	348	338
Muthia		328	318	308
Southern		398	393	386 379
Comptah			413	403 398

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st September. Last year.
Khandesh	103	305,847	313,783
Central India		298,053	303,046
Barsi and Nagar	15	318,134	201,767
Hyderabad-Gaorani		118,290	68,809
Berar	32	726,671	568,997
Central Provinces		306,990	227,778
Total Oomras	150	2,073,985	1,684,183
Dhollera	3,401	357,385	202,617
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,124
Rajputana	103	55,140	58,672
Sind-Punjab		136,680	116,595
Broach		269,198	237,963
Coompta and Dharwar	1,087	139,716	132,458
Westerns-Northerns	128	49,905	68,362
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	63	35,009	37,834
Persian		5,154	4,556
American		102,573	356,722
Egyptian and African		74,202	84,372
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		275	252
Total	4,932	3,363,986	3,043,117

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 20

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	1st Sept. to 12th July Last year.
Europe	3,144	729,627	363,594
Japan & China	11,658	1,209,889	1,421,771
Coast Ports		25,848	23,475
Up-country by Rail		90,467	143,835
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		37,901	20,818
Total	14,802	2,093,732	1,973,493

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

Bombay, July 20.

SILVER.

London Ready	27	2	0
London Forward	27	1	0
American Cent	54	2	0
China Opening	2	7	15
China Closing	2	7	14
Ready	62	3	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Now
Sawan	61/14	62/	61/11	61/11
Tejimundi	61/14			
Sawan	61/12	61/14	61/9	61/9
Tejimundi	0/10/0			

Tone of Silver.—Ready. America sold. India bought. China doing nothing. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	6
Sawan	21	7	9
Sawan	21	7	9
National City	21	9	0
N. Manordas	21	8	6
N. Motilal	21	7	9

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5 7/8 cash.
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 July-Aug
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.

New York—
B. C. T T 276/1/2.
Banks Selling T T 276.
Bank Buying T T 275-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 269-1/2.

Paris—
Banks Selling D.D. 922.
Banks Buying D. D. 934.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.

Japan—
Banks Selling T T 126-3/4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 123-8/4.

Hongkong—
Banks Selling D D 138-1/4.

Shanghai—
Banks Selling D D 180-1/4.

Singapore—
Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.

Java—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.

CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.86 5/16 19th inst.
Shanghai—London 2/7 15/16 20th inst.
London—Japan 1/10 9/16 19th inst.
London—Paris 124.20 19th inst.
London—Belgium 34.92 19th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.25 19th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 19th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10-1/2 19th inst. £4-4-10-1/2 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 27-1/8 19th inst.: 27-1/8 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 27 1/16 19th inst.: 27 1/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 59 3/16 19th inst.: 59 1/16 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 4 3/32 per cent 19th inst.; 4 3/32 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 4-1/4 per cent 19th inst.: 4-1/4 per cent 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. 3 mos. 2-1/2 per cent. 6 mos. 3-1/2 per cent., 12 mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 20.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready average.
Bengal Superfine	345	....
Bengal Fine	340	330
Bengal F.G.	335	325
Sindh-Punjab Fine	340	330
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	335	325
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	390	380
Nagpur Fine	390	380
Yeotmal Fine	385	375
Arvi Fine	385	375
Amraoti Fine	375	345
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	370	345
Mulkapur Fine	360	335
Khandesh Fine	345	325
Muthia Fine	....	320
Muthia F.G.	....	....
Nanded|Purna F.G. G.S.	355|60	325
Purna F.G.G.S.	335|45	325
Parbhani|Sailu F.G. G.S.	....	330
Indore|Ujjain Fine	355|60	325
Burwah Sanavad Fine	350|55	....
Surat	450	....
Broach	400	....
Broach F.G.	410	....
Westerns M.G.	375	....
Cambodia	465	....
Miraj|Sangli	395	....
Compta Good	405	....
Dhollera	.....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	.....	.....

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

TATA IRON SHARES EASY
MILL SHARES QUIET

Bombay, July 20.

Cotton Mill shares ruled quiet in sympathy with weakness of raw Cotton Situation. There was only moderate business and prices after declining somewhat again improved. The undertone was weak.

Tata Iron shares were easy on tired liquidation but at the decline bull support saved the market from afurther decline. Later on prices recovered somewhat. Tata Hydros were easy at the opening but ruled steady. Scindia shares opened firm but eased off on long liquidation Burmah shares closed easy while Indian Cements recovered early declined and closed steady

Business for September Settlement will commence from Monday the 23rd Inst.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 20.

Paid up.	Closing Rates. Rs. a. p.
100 Ahmed. Advance	382 8 0
50 Apollo	6 8 0
500 Bombay Cotton	300 0 0
2200 Bombay Dyeing	891 4 0
200 Fazulbhoy	862 8 0
250 Century	411 4 0
100 Colaba Land	133 12 0
500 Central India Pref	486 4 0
100 Coorla	160 0 0
100 Crescent	158 12 0
250 Currim	190 0 0
500 David	240 0 0
250 Dawn	575 0 0
200 Edward Sassoon	92 8 0
10 E. D Sassoon	0 12 6
100 Elphinstone	16 0 0
50 Finlay	125 0 0
500 F. Petit	335 0 0
100 Globe	20 0 0
100 Gokak	125 0 0
100 Indian Bleaching	243 12 0
25 Central India	510 0 0
100 Indore Malwa	385 0 0
250 Jamshed Mfg.	37 8 0
50 Kastoorchand	16 0 0
100 Khatau	93 12 0
100 Kohinoor	244 6 0
100 Laxmi Cotton	1735 0 0
100 Madhavrai Sed.	8 0 0
100 Madhowji	73 12 0
100 Manekji Petit	1500 0 0
100 Meyer Sassoon	80 0 0
100 Morarji	1500 0 0
200 New Great	260 0 0
100 New City	112 8 0
200 Pearls	562 8 0
250 Simplex	124 6 0
100 Sholapur	6700 0 0
50 Swan	125 0 0
250 Swadeshi	482 8 0
500 Tata Mill	65 0 0
500 Vishnu Cotton	2710 0 0

BANKS.

500 Imperial X.D.	1460 0 0
50 India	95 0 0
£5 Eastern	93 8 0
£12-1|2 National Bank	£52-1|2

RAILWAYS.

500 Ah. Prantej	915 0 0
100 Amritsar Patti	138 0 0
100 Cen Prov. Rly. x.d.	101 8 0
100 Dhond Baramati	101 0 0
100 Guzerat Rly.	91 0 0
100 Hoshiarpur	97 8 0
100 Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95 0 0
90 Mandhra Bhon	77 0 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	97 0 0
100 Sialkote	102 0 0
100 Sindh Lt. Rly.	140 0 0
100 Upper Sindh	88 8 0
500 Tapti Valley	715 0 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Ahmedabad Electric	143 0 0
100 Andhra Valley	717 8 0
100 Alcock	381 4 0
125 B. Burma	782 8 0
125 B. Burma No. 1	287 8 0
10 Br. India Insurance	7 4 0
50 B. Tramway	156 4 0
50 Tramway Pref.	70 0 0
250 Bombay Steam	290 0 0
50 Bombay Telephone	56 8 0
10 Bundi Cement	24 12 0
100 Indian Cement	370 0 0
100 United Cement	101 12 0
10 Central India Mining	15 0 0
£1 Eastern Chemical Ord.	4 8 0
sh. 2 do. do. Defd.	1 4 0
100 Katni Ordinary	267 8 0
100 Katni Deferred	965 0 0
25 New India Insur.	21 8 0
10 Punjab P. Cement Ord.	16 12 0
10 Punjab P. Cement Pref.	13 8 0
50 Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills	88 4 0
10 Shivrajpur	32 0 0
15 Scindia Steam	15 0 0
75 Tata Iron Ord.	76 6 0
990 Tata Iron Deferred	281 14 0
90 Tata Iron 1st Pref.	139 8 0
100 Tata Iron 2nd Pref.	92 4 0
100 Tata Hydro	1083 12 0
100 Tata Oil	32 0 0
100 Tata Power Ord.	522 8 0
1000 Tata Power Pref.	917 8 0

TRADE AND FINANCE.

REDUCTION IN BANK RATE

PROSPECTS OF A NEW LOAN

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondents).

BOMBAY, July 2.

MONEY.

The tone of the money market has been distinctly easy, the temporary steadiness noted in the past week having disappeared. In consequence of areduction of the Bank rate to 5 per cent. the rate for call funds fell to 3 1/2 per cent. The trade demand is again down, this time by Rs. 220.60 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 1/2 to 3 per cent., and three to six months 3 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 13th July 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 278.68 lacs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 16.78, 14,000 as compared with Rs. 25.09 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 21.47 an increase of 3.88 per cent over last week. Government securities, Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted were all down by Rs. 111.76 lacs, Rs. 22.20 lacs, Rs. 143.14 lacs and Rs. 80.73 lacs respectively. Government deposits have also declined by Rs. 44.24 lacs to Rs. 4.82 crores, and other deposits by Rs. 23.95 lacs to Rs. 72.56 crores. The Bank rate has been reduced from 6 to 5 percent effective 19th July 1928.

SECURITIES.

In the gilt-edged market a fair volume of business was transacted with a number of price fluctuations. The present conditions in the money market together with the reduction of the Bank rate to 5 per cent have aroused market interest in the details of a new Government loan. It is generally felt that the present time is most opportune for an announcement on this subject and the market is of the opinion that this will not be delayed beyond the end of the current month. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper remained almost stationary at Rs. 75-7 and 1915-55 Loan at Rs. 106/8. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were quoted at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102/2. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 105-5. 6 per cent. 1930 and 1031 Bonds changed hands at 9 Rs. 102-14 and Rs. 103-14 and 1932 at Rs. 105-7 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan receded slightly to Rs. 110-14. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan eased slightly to Rs. 87-9 and 1934/37 to Rs. 93/11.

The currency return of the 15th July shows an increase of Rs. 81.56 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 178.92 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also increased by Rs. 77.82 lacs to Rs. 99.18 crores and by Rs. 4.05 lacs to Rs. 2.37 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.39 as against 73.27 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 15th July 1928. is given below:—

Liabilities.

	(in crores).
Notes in Circulation	Rs. 178.92
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
Total	Rs. 218.92

Assets.

	(in crores).
Silver coin & bullion ...	Rs. 88.23
Rupee Securities	42.76
Gold securities	Rs. 55 30
Gold coin & bullion held in India ...	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin & bullion held in England ...	Rs. 2.87
Total ...	Rs. 218.92

The percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 40.16

EXCHANGE.

During the forepart of the week exchange was relatively steady, particularly for foward, but later on there was some easiness for near due to cheap money and diminished exports. Advices from other centres also indicate slackness towards the close. The final quotations for ready T.T. pere 1s. 5-7/8d for sellers and 1s. 5-29/32d. for buyers. The following were the forward rates:—July-August 1s. 5-7/8d; September 1s. 5-29/32d.; October 1s. 5-15/16d.; November 1s. 5-31/32d. and December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dollar 86-1/8 to dollar 4.86-1/2 but closed at dollar 4. 86-5/16. French francs are quoted at 124.21 and the Belga at 34.92. The Italian lira remained steady at 92.80.

All tenders for sterling received on the 18th July 1928 have been rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 25th July on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Quietness has prevailed in the gold market this week and there has been no change in the price of ready which stands at Rs. 21-7-6 per tola. In spite of easy feeling in exchange no improvement occured in gold mainly due to the small offtake of about 10,000 tolas a day. Stocks on hand approximate some 2 3/4 lacs tolas Sovereign rates were almost stationary, the quotation being Rs. 13-7-6 for ready and Rs. 13/7/9 for delivery 30th July. In London, the quotation for gold after declining to 84s. 10d. closed at 84s. 10 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/7/6 and Rs. 21/7/3 for ready, Rs. p1/8/3 and Rs. 21/7/9 for 2nd August and 1st September settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £8,750 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £26, 250. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 3,79,444 in bar and com. This week's shipment from London is about £2,500 and from Durban £15,000 shipped on the 16th instant.

SILVER.

Narrok price fluctuations together with a generally quiet feeling have characterised silver during the period under report. The acceptances of purchases in our market by Calcutta operators depleted stocks here and a heavy premium of about one rupee on ready over first settlement ensued. This naturally affected the daily offtake which is reduced to some 50 bars. Following fresh arrivals to-day, ready is quoted at Rs. 62-2 per 100 tolas. During the week some 1300 bars were railed to Calcutta and in consequence stocks on hand are down to about 1,400 bars, these too being strongly held. The total turnover of the week was comparatively small and little interest was taken either by America or China banks. The uncertainty surrounding the disposition of the holdings of Calcutta operators—estimated in the neighbourhood of 8,000 bars—has naturally dampened activity here. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London was almost unmoved at 2s. 8d. Recent reports from there state that stocks on hand to-day were approximately 8,000 bars and anticipated arrivals as 4000 bars with no demand for dollars. The highest and lowest rates in London were 27 1/4d and 27-1/8d for ready and 27-1/8d and 27d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 63-4 and Rs. 62-2 for ready, Rs. 62-3 and Rs. 61-13 for 6th August settlement and Rs. 61/15 and Rs. 61/10 for 3rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £197,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £297,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1193 bars and Rs. 7,26,987 in coin. This weeks's shipment from London is expected to be £3,67,500.

SHARES.

The share market has been quieter than last week due to the fact that no improvement has occurred in the strike situation either here or at Jamshedpur. Trading in cotton mill shares was restricted and price movements were minor ones. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal mill shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 895/896/4/892/8; Century Rs. 410/413/12/411/4; Central India Rs. 510/515/513/12; Crescent Rs. 158/12/160; Fazulbhoy Rs. 862/8/867/8/865; Indian Bleaching Rs. 241/4/245/243/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 385/386/4/385; Kohinoor Rs. 242/8/246/4/241/4; Madhowji Rs. 77/8/76/4; New Great Rs. 261/4/263/12/262/8; Pearls Rs. 562/8/567/8/563/12; Simplex Rs. 123/12/126/4/125/126/4; and Swadeshi Rs. 483/12/485.

In the miscellaneous section a fair amount of business was done in Cement shares, while almost all other issues were featureless. Tata Iron Ordys closed at Rs. 77 and Defds at Rs. 283/12. Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros were steady at Rs. 722/8 and Rs. 1085. Alcocks were unchanged at about 382/8. Bombay Burma Trading shares slightly receded to Rs. 786/4. Bombay Trams were stationary at Rs. 156/4. Bombay Steam Ordys were in demand at Rs. 291/4 and Scindia steam at Rs. 15/4. Bundi Cement shares kept steady at Rs. 25 and India cements at Rs. 372/8 Katni Ordys were quoted at Rs. 270 and Defds at Rs. 970. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij were placed at Rs. 915, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 138, Gujarat Railways at Rs. 90 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 715xd.

Imperial Bank shares were in demand at Rs. 1457/8xd and Contributories at Rs. 362/8xd. Bank of India shares were unmoved at Rs. 95 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 26.

THE YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 20.

A sharp decline in the prices of raw material has naturally produced an easy feeling in our market with the result that the turn-over has been limited and although prices have been more or less nominally unchanged sellers are anxious to meet the buyers at a reduced level of prices provided firm offers have been placed before them. Enquiries from up-country markets which were rather plentiful during the last few weeks have subsided to a great extent inasmuch as there has been a loss of confidence in the local market as well as in the consuming districts and dealers, consumers and operators have all thought it advisable to wait and watch the developments before committing themselves any further. Reports from consuming districts are rather discouraging and although there are not large stocks in those districts people have been buying very sparingly and just sufficient for their immediate requirements. On the whole the demand is very slack and it will take some considerable time before confidence is restored amongst the buyers.

English Yarns.—There has been a wide difference between the rates ruling here for spot and the rates offered by Manchester spinners for forward deliveries which are comparatively much higher. In Egyptian yarns some little business has occasionally been possible whereas in American yarns it is rendered very difficult. Spot sales have been smaller and irregular, prices being in buyers' favour.

Japanese Yarns.—Import houses have been showing eagerness to sell their holdings and have consequently been quoting lower rates than before and dealers are afraid of committing themselves to any large quantities at a time when prices seem to be on a decline. There have been a few sales both in Japanese and Shanghai yarns as well as in Mercerised yarns, but the quantity is not large. Prices have also declined to some extent in spot with an easier tendency.

Sampin has remained rather irregular whereas exchange remains more or less unchanged.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—No improvement is yet reported and prices have been on a regular decline. Forward business has not been possible, but dealers have been trying to dispose off their stock lots at much reduced prices. Manufacturers have been reported to be steady at this level of prices, but there has been no sufficient evidence to warrant these reports.

Indian Yarns.—The mill strike continues as yet with hardly any signs of settlement in the immediate future and although efforts have been made from both the sides to arrive at a suitable settlement they have not borne any fruits as yet. The condition of the mill industry accordingly is getting from bad to worse and a large number of the Bombay public has been considerable affected on account of thus unexpected continuance of the strike. Business is almost at a standstill in certain quarters and there have been enormous difficulties experienced by several ordinary firms in the Trade. In Indian yarns scarcity is being increasingly felt, but as the demand is slack and very limited, most of the requirements of the buyers have been met with by the up-country mills who have been vigorously producing yarns at their maximum capacity and have been working hard to take full advantage of the situation. Several up-country districts therefore do not complain of any inconvenience owing to the strike as their immediate needs have been supplied in many cases by the several mills near their doors.

The outlook on the whole is yet hopeful and although much more will depend upon the course of the cotton prices we expect gradual improvement in demand before long.

MESSRS. DEVKARAN NANJEE'S MARKET REPORT

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Wednesday, 18th Julp 1928.

During the week ending Tuesday, the 17th July 1928, the following change in the prices of Silver has taken place:—

10th July Ready Rs. 62/2/, 1st Settlement (6th Aug.) Rs. 62/1, 2nd Settlement (3rd Sep.) Rs. 62/0, T.T. Shanghai on London 2-8 1/16.

17th July Ready Rs. 62/14, 1st Settlement (6th Aug.) Rs. 61-13, 2nd Settlement (3rd Sep.) Rs. 61/10, T.T. Shanghai on London 2-8.

Total of the above four respectively are: plus 0/12, -0-4, 0/6, 0/0/1-16.

9th July London Ready 27 1/16d., 2 months's Forward 27d., New York 58 7/8 cents.

16th July London Ready 27 1/8d., 2 months's Forward 27d., New York 59 cents.

Total f the above three are: plus 1/16, 0 nil, plus 0 1/8 cent., respectively.

Our Silver market has witnessed this week a sharp rise in the prices of ready Silver owing to scarcity of stock and a large amount of Silver having been despatched to Calcutta. The premium for ready Silver over the first settlement has widened by about Rs. 1-2 owing to poor stock and improved offtake. Prices for forward have fluctuated within narrow limits as there being no important change in foreign markets. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 62-8 for the first settlement on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 61-13 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-11. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/16 lower than the last week; the highest price was 2-8 3/16 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-7-15/16 on the 11th instant.

The London price is 0 1/16 higher. The market was quiet with India being a continuous buyer for shipment, while China and America were mostly sellers. The New York price is 59 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 59 1/4 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 58 7/8 cents on the 10th instant.

The prices for Gold have advanced this week owing to a rise in the Durban Gold price. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-7-6 for ready, Rs. 21-7-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21/8/0 for the second settlement. London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-10 1/2.

In the local market this week, Calcutta has been the important factor dominating the Silver prices and is responsible for a sharp rise in the prices of ready Silver. Local Bear operators were good buyers against their sales in Calcutta. Looking to the position of Foreign markets, we see no reason to alter our opinion and continue to favour purchases rounds Rs. 61 or lower.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, July 20.

Although the demand for ready sugar is very brisk, prices have been reduced by nearly one rupee per cwt. for ready sugars owing to heavy arrivals expected shortly and with lower advices from Java where the Trust is reported to have sold Whites at 13.50 guilders. There was great pressure to sell by weak holders and prices for forward positions have been reduced by four annas per cwt. with very few buyers. During the early part of the week the tone was steadier and good business was done in July-September at Rs. 8-9-0 and October-December at Rs. 8-10-0 and January-March at Rs. 8-13-0 to Rs. 8-14-0 and later on declined by three annas per cwt. all round. The general feeling is very bearish and people expect Rs. 8-0-0 the early future, but we do not think prices will decline to that level so soon.

Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets with large arrivals and prices are easier.

Java reported a very quiet market with free sellers prices declined by nearly half guilder.

There was large fluctuation in New York and London Terminal markets as American Terminals reported highest on the 13th instant quoting 2.42, 2.55 and 2.51 for September, December and March and reported lowest on the 19th instant quoting 2.25, 2.39 and 2.40 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 16th instant quoting 14s. 3/4d., 14s. 1-1/2d. and 14s. 3-1/2d. for August, October and December and reported lowest on the 19th instant quoting 13s. 9d., 13s. 10-1/2d. and 14s. 1-1/2d. for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 13-8-0 equal to 12s. 8d. F. B. Parbour.

T.M.O. June Rs. 8-6-0 equal to 12s. 8d. F. B. Harbour.

T.M.O. July-September Rs. 8-6-0 equal to 12s. 8d. F. B. Harbour.

T.M.O. October-December Rs. 8-7-0 equal to 12s. 9d. F. B. Harbour.

T.M.O. January-March Rs. 8-9-0 equal to 12s. 11d. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Begum with 26,111 bags Java sugars.

S S Nizam with 32,600 bags Java sugars.

MILL STORES

Bombay, July 20.

Quotations are:—

	Rs. a. p.
Heads—15/40S-32 to 56s	0-15-0
Heads—15/40C-28s.	2-8-0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s	0-2-1
Reeds steel—28s.	0-3-0
Elastic Heads.	17-0-0
Wire Heakls.	2-8-0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion.	7-6-0
Cloth Doller—18 oz. Kenion.	8-0-0
Flannel Sizing-plain 66 "	3-6-0
Flannel Sizing-Plain-66 "	3-8-0
Flannel Sizing-Twill-72 "	3-10-0
FFlannel Sizing-Twill	72-3-10
Flannel Endless	3-6-0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0-12-0
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1-3-0
Bandings—Tubular Mo 3s.	1-6-0
Bandings Spindle 3 ply	0-15-9
Rope Lambeth—1½ & 1 3/4	1-5-0
Rope Kenion—1½ & 1 3/4	1-7-0
Pickers—No. 4	60-0-0
Picking Nands hairy.	2-8-0
Picking Sticks	5-0-0
Bobbins—Slubbings—Eng/Jap	30-0-0
Bobbins—Rovings—Eng/Jap	20-0-0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Eng/Jap.	5-8-0
Bobbins—Ring-5" Eng/Jap	6-0-0
Bobbins—Ring-6" Eng/Jap.	7-0-0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" Eng/Jap.	5-6-0
Bobbins—Weft-6" Eng/Jap	6-0-0
Bobbins—Slub. Skwers	11-0-0
Bobbins—Rovings Skwers	9-0-0
Fillets—Emery	8-2-6
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0-10-0

Tone and Remarks:—

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 20.

Castorseeds Septemper delivery opening Rs. 51/6; highest Rs. 51/7/6; lowest Rs. 51/4/6; cosing Rs. 57/5/6.

Castorseeds May delivery opening Rs. 54/4; highest 50/5; lowest Rs. 50/1. closing Rs. 50/1/6.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. Rs. 4/10/6; lowest Rs. 5/10/1-1/2; closing 4/10/4-1/2.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 57/3; closing Rs. 56/15/6.

THE WEATHER MILL

POSSIBLE WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

ASTRAL FORECAST

(BY LETAP).

It has been proved many a time that planetary conjunctions, the movement of the moon and the Equinoxes of the Earth have a tremendous influence upon storm and weather conditions. The state of weather over the United States cotton belt is eagerly watched by every cotton trader as the size of the American cotton crop entirely depends upon weather rather than the acreage. In the following lines an attempt is made to show what the weather is likely to be in the United States, which may be found of some interest:—

The moon will be over the equator on the 22nd instant. Venus will be nearest to the Earth on the 20th instant and this period is braced by Venus, Mars and Saturn Solstice. This indicates only showery weather and absence of heavy rains.

25th to 29th July:—During this period a tropical hurricane is likely to originate. There will be bursts of rain, wind and thunderstorm during this period. Drunghty conditions will be relieved.

1st to 4th August:—Showers and thunderstorms will bring much relief from heat. The weather will be unsettled.

5th to 10th August:—During this period two storm paroxysms will invade the cotton belt, with violent thunderstorms and rain.

12th to 15th August:—Very warm weather is most likely. Scorching hot days will persist during this period.

17th to 21st August:—Very hot days will continue resulting in tropical storm and rain.

23rd to 26th August:—Cyclonic hurrican will cross over the Western parts of the United States with heavy rains and will move eastward.

PHOSFERINE for Nerve Contro 1

MAJOR H. SYKES

O.B.E., Aeronautical and Technical Adviser for the British Automobile Schools, Ltd., *writes*:—

"OFTEN one hears the phrase in reference to "Knights of the Air," "Oh! He has no nerves!" No greater mistake was ever made Airman are usually all nerves only they are "under control." This phase of life is undoubtedly a strain on one's nervous system, and at times a tonic is essential During 1917 I sustained a very serious accident, which all but put me out for good, and had it not been for the wonderful skill of modern surgery and the astounding properties of Phosferine, I would to-day be a wreck, instead of which I am still flying. There are times when both airman and passenger feel in need of a rapid and sustaining onic, and in such cases I never fail to use or recommend Phosferine."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

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A good, practical Shoe that suits most feet, both for ease and style. The soles are welted and are of average weight, rubber heel. Brown or Black Hide. Sizes 5 to 9.

BLACK HIDE, Rs. 10-15.

BROWN HIDE, Rs. 11-15.

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Bombay Stockists at:—

249, Hornby Road, Carnac Road and Lohar Street.

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Please enclose foot-print with your order.

"HE STOOD LIKE A LORD"

EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION OF COMPLAINANT'S ATTITUDE

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CONCLUDES IN NIMBKAR CASE

Prosecution evidence was concluded in the Nimbkar case when the adjourned hearing was resumed at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khanaz on Friday. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the accused tendered his written statement and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of assaulting complainant Samant, Head police constable writer, in the discharge of his duty on July 4.

MR. NIMBKAR'S STATEMENT.

In the course of his statement, the accused referring to the meeting when the alleged assault is said to have taken place, stated:—

Before the proceedings of the meeting commenced Mr. Jhabwala requested the outsiders to withdraw from the meeting as it was a private meeting of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees Union. Complainant Mr. Sawant who was in plain clothes refused to leave the hall and addressed to the President stating that he will not leave the hall as he was entitled to be there under the law. Ultimately he left the hall and went in the adjoining room and sat on a chair at the door listening to the proceedings of the meeting. The members insisted that he should not listen to the speeches and I requested him to leave the place. The Complainant however was obstinate and persisted to continue to be there. I then told the President that the Complainant refused to leave. In the meantime, Mr. Sahasrabudhe came there and after some discussion with me and the Complainant, he asked the Complainant to leave the place as he had no right to be there and he also requested the members of the Union to go to the Hall stating that he will ask the Complainant to leave the room.

"NOT GUILTY."

It is not true that I assaulted the Complainant as alleged, nor is it true that any other person assaulted him. I used all my influence to keep the members pacified as I was afraid there would be a breach of peace owing to the high-handed action of the Police. The complainant had no right to continue to be in the meeting after he was asked to withdraw.

A RIGHT OF EVERY CITIZEN.

The act of the Police in attending this private meeting is wholly illegal or ultra vires by assuming jurisdiction where none exists and thereby the fundamental right of the people is violated. The complainant was not there in the execution of his duty as public servant and hence he cannot claim any protection as such. The Police Officer assumes an authority with which he was not invested. Every citizen has a right to protect against usurpation of authority of gross violence of law which no law or reason can justify. I also appeal to your Worship to have the utmost respect for the rights of the citizens."

ASKED TO WITHDRAW WITH FOLDED HANDS.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala giving evidence for the defence said that he was a graduate of the Bombay University and Hon. Secretary of several labour Union in Bombay including the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. This Union held a meeting on July 4, at which three C. I. D. reporters were present. Witness requested them to withdraw as it was a private meeting and two of them retired, but the complainant Samant remained in the hall.

I asked him with folded hands to withdraw added the witness.

The Court: That was very nice of you! (laughter.)

Subsequently complainant, retired but some time later he heard the men at the other end of the hall shouting that a police reporter was taking down notes from behind the curtain. There was some commotion and as it was dark witness could not see what was happening there.

Cross-examined by the police prosecutor witness said Mr. Nimbkar attended the meeting at the invitation of the Union.

Q. Whoever had sympathy with the meeting could have attended the meeting?

Court: Do you suggest that the police had sympathy with the meeting! (laughter)

D. B. Kulkarni, a Station Master in the G. I. P. Railway said that when somebody shouted that complainant was behind the partition he saw some people going towards the partition. In order that there may not be trouble witness went in the Scoial Service League office and requested the men not to enter it. He saw the complainant there.

Mr. Gadkari: From the time you went in the Social Service League Office till the time you came out was complainant Samant assaulted by the accused?

Witness: He was not assaulted at all. He was not even touched!

"STOOD LIKE A LORD"

Witness said he was in the room till the arrival of a sergeant and until then nobody had assaulted Samant. On the arrival of the sergeant, Samant accompanied him to the hall and entered it and stood like a lord.

Court: Do you mean to say he stood in a defiant manner?

Witness: Yes.

Court: Did he stroke his mostache?—No (laughter).

Mr. Gadkari closed the defence evidence after examining Mr. Bradley who said he was not a witness to the alleged assault.

The hearing was adjourned for arguments till Tuesday.

HEAVY RAINS IN KATHIAWAR

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

General Remarks:—A storm from the head of the Bay of Bengal has moved north-westwards and lies this morning as a depression over the Central Provinces with its centre near Jubbulpore. It has caused heavy rain in the northern districts of the Central Provinces and in Kathiawar. The Arabian sea monsoon continues vigorous on the west coast and has extended in the Deccan. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana East, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and the Madras Coast North, and local in the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, Baluchistan and Gujarat. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in north-west India, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in parts of the west Central Provinces and west Central India, and drier in the United Provinces. Temperatures were above normal in the west and north Punjab and below it in the north-east of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 111 deg. at Multan.

Forecast.—An increase in west Central India, Berar, the north Bombay Deccan and south Rajputana, and an extension in Gujarat.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 20.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 20-7-28, Colaba Point 3.62 inches, Fort 3.17 inches, J. J. Hospital 2.39 inches.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 51.33 inches, Fort 59.64, inches, J. J. Hospital 46.72 inches.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 44.70 inches, Fort 51.13 inches, J. J. Hospital 41.83.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 31.61 inches, Fort 42.44 inches. J. J. Hospital 38.36 inches.

MEDICAL RELIEF LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretary of the Medical Relief League, Bombay, reports that the number of patients treated at the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary of the League at Parel during the quarter ending 30th June 1928 was 411 patients. Of these 181 were males, 59 females and the rest 171 were children. There were 81 new admissions during the quarter under report and about 50 seers of milk was supplied to the poor and the needy patients. The Dispensary is located at Khatao Terraces, Government Road, Parel, and the hours of attendance at the Dispensary are from 6-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S. T.) excepting Sundays and Mill holidays.

HOSPITAL PATIENT'S FATAL FALL.

JUMPS OUT OF WINDOW IN DELIRIOUS STATE

A fatal accident occurred in the G. T. Hospital on Thursday noon, when Mahadeo Krishnaji (35) an in-patient fell out of the window on the first floor and died soon after. The deceased was being treated as an in-patient in the hospital and being delirious was strapped to the cot. He freed himself and jumped out of the window in a state of deliriousness.

MAYOR'S RELIEF

PLEA FOR MORE CENTRES

Messrs. Haji Ahmed Khan, Raghunath Appaji Ramchandra Laxuman and Gopal Ganput write:—

"We take the opportunity of publicly thanking you and the Lord Mayor of Bombay Dr. Deshmukh for timely collecting nearly Rs. 36,000 for giving food and milk to the children of the Bombay textile workers of the strike. The centres for the distribution arranged by you are not quite adequate, as it will be difficult for small children to walk all the distanue from Mahim, Sewree to Parel or from Madanpura, Tardeo to Foras Road in these days of monsoon. Hence I will request you to keep the distributing Centres as under:—(1) Tardeo, (2) Madanpura, (3) Kamatipura, (4) Delisle Road, (5) Fergusson Road, (6) Worli, (7) Parbha Devi, (8 Dharavi, (9) Naigaum, (10) Chinchpokli, (11) Ghorup Deo, (12) Tank Bunder, (13) Sewree and (14) Kurla. The above are the localities in which mill hands are actually residing. We hope the management will approve the change and arange accordingly.

ENHANCEMENT IN FEE

STUDENTS' PROTEST

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

The Bombay Youth League has inaugurated a whirlwind campaign of agitation against the proposed enhancement of school fees, and in the last few days not less than 15 protest meetings have been held to in the various colleges to record their protest. The meetings were characterise dby the grim determination to prevent the enhancement at all costs. The members of the Youth League went to the various Colleges, are meetings were often held in the rain. But nothing would daunt the students.

On the 19th there was a meeting of the students of Elphinstone College at 1-30 p.m. under the presidency of Miss Dina Dastoor. Again at 6-45 there was a meeting of the students of Law College under the presidency of Mrs. Wagle (on the 20th) meetings were held in Wilson College under the presidency of Miss Mehta. Among the speakers at the various meetings were Messrs. Y. J. Meherally, of N. C. Chubb, Huseinally Chagla, K. S. Sitaram, J. Alva, A. M. Bakza, Miss Nicholson, P. A. Doctor, G. G. Shimoga and G. M. Lad.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed unanimouslf at all the meetings:—

(1). This meeting of the Students of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the proposed increase in Schol and Cllege fees by the Bombay Government and considers the measure as highly detrimental to the progress of education in the presidency.

(2). This meeting requests the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to raise the question by an adjournment motion and also to throw out any measure brought by the Goevrnment in the matter.

(3). Resolved that copies of the resolutions be sent to the Chancellor, vice-Chancellor, Registrar of the University, Minister of the Education Department, leaders and Secretaries of the parties in the Legislative Council.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

A Mammoth meeting of the students of Bombay will be held loxurn (Sunday) the at 6 p.m. in the Servants o fIndia Society Hall under the presidency of Miss Mithan Tata Messrs. K. Natarajan and Mr. M. C. Chagla are to speak.

C BHULESHWAR WARD BYE-ELECTION.

WALK-OVER TO MR. GANGADAS MOTILAL

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary States:—

"Messrs. Ibrahim Suleman Haji, Barat-Law, and Jamshed Jehangir Jamsedji Curselji, B.A., LL.B., having withdrawn their candidature, Mr. Gangadas Motilal is deemed under section 26 (2) (j) of the Bombay Municipal Act to be elected a Councillor in place of Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master beceased".

RUN OVER BY TRAIN

Gafoor Khan Sumati, a labourer employed at Grant Road was crossing the railway lines on Thursday when he was knocked down by a passing train and killed on the spot.

The coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

July 20.

Previous Closing Rate	21.00
To-day's Opening Rate	20.80
Difference	—.20
To-day's Closinv Rate	20.62
Difference	—.38

LIVERPOOL.

July 20.

Previous Closing Rate	11.04
To-day's Opening Rate	11.00
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.89
Difference	—.15
Broadh Expectation	406

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

London, July 20.

Silver Ready	27	1	0
Lower	0	1	0
Silver Forward	27	0	0
Lower	0	1	0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 20.

1st Settlement	61	12	0
2nd Settlement	61	10	0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S.S. "Razmak" with mails of July 5 ex S.S. "Moldavia" due at 6 a.m.

SUNDAY, July 22.

Students' Protest Day. Demonstrations at Servants of India Society's Hall, 6 p.m.

TAMIL ARYA KUMARA SABHA.

The weekly havan and the congregational prayer will be held at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Sunday), at Parel.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Muslim Students' Union will be held in the Hall of the Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MOSLIM LEAGUE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. in Mr. Jinnah's Chambers, High Court.

STUDY CLASS IN POLITICS.

The study class in Polites organised under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-0 a.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum Bombay as usual.

"A MESSAGE OF THE TIMES."

Under the auspices of the Young Daiwaduya Union, Mr. M. N. Talpade, will deliver a lecture on "A Message of the Times." at Shri Mangal Harishchandralaya, Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T) Mr. S. G. Shertukde, will preside.

EXPERIENCES OF EAST AFRICA.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Pandit Manishankarji Shastri will deliver a lecture on Experiences of East Africa.

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC.

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given in the Hall of the Working Men's Institute situated in Bachubai Building, Elphinstone Road near the Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Saturday), commencing at 9 p.m. (S. T.), by Mr. N. M. Joshi. It is open to the Public free of charge.

"RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

Bai Sitabai Godbole, will daily give a religious discourse for one month from to-day (Saturday), from 3 to 5 p.m. (S. T.), on account of the Purushottam Mas at the above temple.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION.

The Debate will take place at the Secondary Traning College Hall, Cruickshank Road, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. Prof. Hamley will preside. The subject of the debate is "Art is a greater force in life than Science." All are cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned half-yearly general body meeting of the Association will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Association's premises, Phirozwada Bungalow, Matunga (G. I. P.). All members are requested to attend.

PUNJAB NAIIONAL BANK LTD.

The Secretary of the above Bank writes: "The public will be glad to learn that the failure of Messrs. P. E. Gazdar of Calcutta and Bombay has not affected the Punjab National Bank Ld., as the firm had no dealings with the Bank."

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswahanda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwad Gita at Shyamji Ladha building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagwat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of the 14th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 9 p.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Homeward mail steamer will be leaving early on Sunday morning the 22nd instant and the latest hours for posting at the Bombay General Post Office on Saturday the 21st instant will be as under:— Unregistered Letters and Papers upto 6 p.m., Registered Letters and Packets upto 4 p.m.

MILL STRIKE PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Joint Strike Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. N. M. Joshi will preside. Messrs. Bradley, Jhabvala, Asavale, Nimbkar, Dange, Joglekar, Alwe and others will speak on the present Mill Strike.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death hil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 82. The total mortality this day last year was 77.

MAHIM LANDOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the above Association will be held at the Antonio Da Silva's School Dadar to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the position of landlords of G Ward in the matter of compensation for damage to mills at the hands of the strikers, to be recovered from the Rate-payers of "F" and "G" Wards.

PUBLIC MEETING OF IDAR STATE SUBJECTS.

A public meeting of Idar State subjects residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Hira Baug Lecture Hall, C. P. Tank Road, when speeches will be delivered on the present political situation in Idar State. Mr. Manilal H. Mehta president of Idar Prajakiya Parishad will preside. Idar State subjects and their sympathisers are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held in the Union's Hall, Carnac Bridge, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi. The annual report of the work done by the Union and the audited statements of accounts for the period will be passed by the meeting. Members of the Union belonging to all its three Departments Dock, Engine and Saloon are requested to attend the meeting.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office at the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Miss M. Katherine Davis, will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency" and Dr. H. D. Khote, on "Infection and Carriers of Infection." The students of the class will visit the N. M. Mental Hospital, Naupada, Thaha, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

Mr. Harischandra Khanderao Kothare, Solicitor, will read a paper (under monthly lecture Series) on "Landmarks in the History of Japan" to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay, when members are requested to be present. Prof. V. G. Rao will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Telugu Mahajan Sabha of Bombay and various other Telugu Institutions a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Kamathipura—Telugu Hall to mourn the irreperable loss of the late Mr. Madhavrao Mahadev Khandre one of the foremost leaders of the Telugu community. All are requested to attend.

PROTEST AGAINST TRANSFER OF LIQUOR SHOP.

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the 'Santa Cruz Congress Committee' and the 'Santa Cruz Peoples' Association' will be held at Seth Anandilal Podar Vidyalaya Hall, Sahta Cruz at 9 a.m. tomorrow (Sunday) to protest against the proposed transfer of a liquor shop to the crowded locality like the Pawli's Chawl situate at the junction of Tilak Road and the Ghorbunder Road.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND FOR CHILDREN.

The following further donations, in addition to Rs. 36,506 already announced, have been promised towards the Fund:—

Previously announced Rs. 36,506; Messrs. Merwanjee and Sons Rs. 250; Sir Chunilal Mehta Rs. 200; Mr. Hoseinally Cassum Mitha Rs. 101 Mr. Toolsidas Goolabdas Rs. 25; The Native Share Stock Brokers' Association Rs. 1,001; The Esplanade High School Poor Box Account Rs. 251. Total Rs. 38,334.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1928.

What an awfully cunning person Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel must be! The "Times of India" primed with the special report sent by its correspondent at Surat deputed to that place on the very particular mission of making out that the Satyagrahis do not want a settlement, gives a terrible picture of him in its leading article of yesterday.

• • • •

A veritable Machiavelli, this "Sardar" Patel. "With one hand he distributes photographs of his worthy Amazons" asking the "Times of India's" correspondent to tell the world that the campaign is largely conducted by the brave village women.

• • • •

But the other hand of the "Sardar" is also busy. It is extended to the "imported" lady volunteers. Mr. Patel tells them that "they are the only fit representatives to discuss Bardoli matters with His Excellency." And the wonder is that the Bardoli "Kheduts" think so too. Bad pill this for the "T. of I."

• • • •

"It is strange how we honour great conquerors who were merely brigands, men like Frederick The Great and Napoleon", says Dean Inge. The learned Dean seems to be learned only in the history of the 18th and 19th centuries and that too only of France and Germany.

• • • •

"The duty of all is to bury in a deep and discredited grave all the bitterness of war." This is Lord Birkenhead's dictum. How very good of his lordship to utter this noble sentiment. But what about the warmongers? The men who are preparing for the next war.

• • • •

A correspondent writes:—

"I want your sympathy. Yes, if you have any warmth left in you, if the sun still shines on your humanism, I not only ye needed a change of air!"

desire but also deserve it. You see I am the victim of a heaven sent misfortune."

• • • •

Yet I cannot say that it was not brought on me by my own self. I had felt it in the air and was doubtful of the advisability of leaving for the office. In fact, at one stage of the mental debate and being exasperated by the difficulty of the to-go-or-not-to-go question I actually decided in no unmistakable language that "I would be d——d if I went." But I did and, alas, I was done.

• • • •

"No sooner had I started for the station than I found myself in the position of a long lost orphan re-discovered by the storm. I was welcomed with an avalanche of tears and a roar of sighs. The strength of the pathos was blinding and choking. In their elemental transport of enthusiasm they rained tears all about me with the velocity of a good thirty miles an hour. But that was not all.

• • • •

They actually wanted to chair me—to carry me away—heaven knows where—lest I might be lost again.

• • • •

I, somehow, "pushed" my way through to the station and got into the train. But some of them followed me there also—presumably on the roof of the train,—because I felt a stream of large tears dropping on my head! But I had escaped being mobbed and succeeded in trickling into the office.

• • • •

My misfortune lies in this that I am a man of peace and I do not like stormy scenes, especially when their atmosphere permeates me, in fact soaks me, through and through. And I am sure you also do not like them.

• • • •

I warn you that at the moment they are everywhere in Bombay. They have deluged this city. If you ventured out you would be caught. Nothing can save you. They are everywhere in possession. Remember that "you would be damped if you went." And this is my tribute to Jupiter Pluvius."

• • • •

McTavish: "Hooray—the wind has changed."

Convalescent Wife: "Well, mon, what of it?"

McTavish: "Ye Ken the doctor said ye needed a change of air!"

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1928.

COERCION IN CAIRO.

The inevitable has happened in Egypt. Under British instigation and threats King Fuad has proved false to his own people. He now functions as the convenient tool of Lord Lloyd and his insignificant band of Liberal politicians, his present Cabinet, who are ready to do homage before Lord Lloyd and the British Power, are helping Britain to add another inglorious chapter to her black record on the Nile. The "Royal" Decree issued on Thursday dissolving the Egyptian Chamber and Senate for three years and the decision of King Fuad to govern his country in accordance with Article 88 of the Constitution mean that the British Government have taken the first step to avenge the courageous reply the Egyptian Nationalists gave them in wrecking the Sarwat Treaty. The Egyptian Nationalist Press is to be gagged, the article in the Constitution which enjoins upon Government the holding of a general election within two months of dissolution is suspended. Autocracy, of which the helpless mouthpiece is King Fuad, assisted by his anti-Nationalist junta of a Cabinet which is in reality a tool of the British Residency at Cairo is to be now supreme on the banks of the Nile.

The knowledge that the British Government were determined to divest Egypt of even the camouflaged independence she was allowed to enjoy was available in London three weeks ago. The Diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" remarked in an analysis of Egyptian affairs in that journal: "There seems little room for doubt that the dismissal of the Nahas Cabinet by King Fuad is the prelude to a new attempt to rule the country unconstitutionally without a Parliament in 1925." He prophesied that "Parliament would be either prorogued 'sine die' or dissolved. The new Government would then carry on for, say, two years without a Parliament." Mohamed Pasha Mahmud and his craven colleagues evidently imagine that they will succeed, now that they are given a run of the administration not only for two but for three years, that they can do what Ziwar Pasha tried to do in 1925, viz., alter the electoral law by executive decree and at the end of the autocratic regime come back to power with a "made" election. In this they will be sadly disappointed. The "Liberal" Party in the Chamber has at the time of the dissolution only a strength of 28 out of a total of 200 members. The Wafd number 142, a solid wall of Nationalism, which bases its undoubted power and popularity on its influence with the fellaheen whose interests are its sole concern. The successor of the Sarwat-Adly tradition in Egyptian politics, however anxious he may be to keep on the right side of Britain, will find it extremely difficult to govern even with a gagged Press and a Lord Lloyd at hand to offer him lessons in the game of divide and rule.

Mahmud Pasha may be relieved to find that the inconvenient Public Meetings Bill and Parliamentary discussions about arriving at an honourable understanding with Britain are now things conveniently postponed three years hence. He may imagine that all that he has to achieve is to bask in the favour of those British capitalists who in association with a group of Copts and Levantines and a few anti-Wafd Egyptian industrialists are concerned with advancing the "material interests in Egypt" which mean their own dividend-hunting interests. But he forgets that the Wafd is a political force which has now penetrated to every Egyptian village, that its activity cannot be stopped by fatuous proclamations banning its meetings and proceeding against its leaders for causing "disaffection and disloyalty." The dismissal of Nahas Pasha has gained him increase in popularity with the masses, he has able lieutenants to work under him, and the great name of Zaghul to draw upon and he is not a man to be deterred from his purpose. The Wafd will come into its own again.

SAVE US FROM OUR FRIEND!

The "Times of India" falls foul of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for his alleged failure to recognise his responsibility and to realise his great opportunities and holds him solely responsible for the fact that no settlement was brought about at Surat. From the "Times of India" we expect neither fairplay nor reason whenever a dispute between the representatives of the people and the Government is concerned. In its opinion the Government are always in the right and the representatives of the people have never any regard for the interests of the latter, but are always prompted by a sense of their own self-importance. So its mischievous misrepresentation of Mr. Vallabhbhai's attitude in the Surat Conference does not surprise us. The "Times of India" says: "No dispute could have been more fairly examined as to facts and merits than that which resulted in fully twelve hours' talk between the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Executive Council at Simla, no proposals and counter-proposals could possibly have been more carefully thrashed out than those which took up thirteen hours' discussion at Surat on Wednesday; and no Government could have been more just or generous in its offers than that which found itself faced with a deadlock at the end of a hard and worrying day." We have no desire to minimise the anxiety which has been caused to the Viceroy and the Governor and the anxious consideration they have given to the problem of finding a way out of the deadlock. But we cannot help saying that the way is there, but the will is lacking and that those who seek to show that Government have done all they could are callously indifferent to the sufferings the Bardoli peasants have already suffered and are likely to suffer if Government consider bureaucratic prestige more important than the vital interests of the agriculturists. The reply that Mr. Vallabhbhai has given to Government's proposals contains demands that are so modest that no Government genuinely anxious for a settlement can refuse to meet them. His pain that there is no recognition in the Government proposals of the universally acknowledged self-restraint of the Bardoli peasant will be shared by the public.

If the "Times of India" is to be believed the Government of Bombay are prepared to run the risk of enacting all the horrors of "martial law and no d....d nonsense" in Bardoli Taluka rather than meet the just and modest demand of the peasants merely for the sake of a little over Rs. 25,000. For, we are told by the "Times of India" that "the crux of the situation undoubtedly was whether a third party would be permitted to pay that disputed difference", that "the whole settlement undoubtedly hangs on the payment of the increased assessment", and that "if some philanthropic persons were to come forward within the next few days and deposit with Government the whole amount of the increase (about a lakh and a quarter) or even one-fourth of it according to what is called the Igatpuri Concession, there would then be no need for Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to commit himself one way or the other and there would be no fear of Government having to continue their forfeiture policy." If this is, indeed, the true position, the Government of Bombay will certainly not thank the "Times of India" for putting it so clearly. For, there could be no greater indictment of the bankruptcy of statesmanship of a Government which is ready to throw the whole country into a ferment never experienced before for the sake of a paltry sum of Rs. 25,000, for which a beggar's bowl has to be sent round among Bombay's mill-owners. The Bardoli peasants will certainly not mind if this sum is paid by any of Bombay's citizens. But they will have nothing to do with the payment in any manner, direct or indirect. And they will be perfectly within their right in the eyes of all fair-minded people. Whatever the Government of Bombay may think, the country as a whole has no doubt that there is a strong case for re-enquiry into the Bardoli assessment and so long as there is such a case, it would be grossly unfair to ask the peasants to pay a single pie more than the assessment on the old scale. It passes comprehension, as Mahatma Gandhi says, how the great Government could possibly demand such a deposit from a people who are under their jurisdiction and control. The Government have no moral justification in asking for the payment of the enhanced revenue even by a third party and to say, as the "Times of India" does, that the payment of the disputed difference is a point of constitutional law with Government is pure bunkum and unadulterated cant because the world knows, though the "Times of India" may not have the honesty to mention the fact, that in the case of Viramgam Government have waived the payment of the enhanced assessment pending re-enquiry. Where did the precious "constitutional law" disappear in that case, if it ever existed?

LIP SYMPATHY

Germany looks to the good offices of Britain in ridding her of an encumbrance which is a perpetual reminder to her of her defeat in war and of the revenge taken at Versailles by the Allies. She is anxious that the Rhineland should now at least be rid of foreign troops. The Tory policy is to profess great sympathy for Germany in this matter and then to point out to her that as "other Powers beside the occupying Powers" need to be consulted before evacuation of foreign troops can take place, the British troops may as well continue to stay on the Rhine. Sir Austen Chamberlain gave this lip sympathy to Germany in his latest reply in the Commons to a question regarding evacuation. German comment on it will naturally be very bitter.

ERADICATING A CURSE

It is a blot upon the fair name of Bombay that although the social conscience of its citizens is now thoroughly roused and efforts are being increasingly directed towards making the movement for the compulsory abolition of brothels not only an agitation restricted to this city but an All-India one, Bombay has been unable to achieve anything really substantial in this direction. The decision by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its Thursday's meeting to request Government so to amend the Bombay Prostitution Act as to make brothel-keeping illegal, whether conducted by a man or a woman, is, therefore, very welcome. The Act, a cautious and mild piece of legislation, urgently needs stiffening up particularly in its penal clauses.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SIR LESLIE WILSON

Your Excellency;

He is not a mortal who is not ignorant of what lies in the womb of future. And if you did not know at the time when you once spoke of the Pandora's box that the undesirable gift of the box, in the form of an enhanced assessment from your Government to the bold peasantry of Bardoli, was already impending—well, no one blames you for that. It is safe to presume that, you, by now, know but too well that from this Pandora's box have spread amongst the people of Bardoli all the various evil forces for which, no one doubts, you are sincerely sorry.

WHEN THERE IS HOPE.

But now when behind all the evil forces, Hope remains at the bottom of the Pandora's Box to shed its influence in easing the troubles of the vast humanity, it is really a fortunate phenomenon that, in order to make clear to the repesentatives of the cultivators of Bardoli Taluka, certain conditions which had to be fulfilled before Government could agree to set up an enquiry into the re-assessment of the Taluka, you yourself went to Surat. You, Sir, might have achieved your "mission"; and it is futile to describe on whom rests the blame of "no settlement".

LOOSE NO TIME.

It is, by now, hundred per cent apparant that you have around you a sleeping and counfounded ministry. It is again, more than certain that the "hard fibre" of your Civil Service is bent upon striking terror into the hearts of what they think to be the simple villagers of Gujarat, thereby crushing them for good. And it also seems that the phantom of prestige is determined not to forsake you and the Government whom you have the fortune to represent at this urgent and pressing crisis.

When you are now about to address the Legislative Council and lay all the facts and the decisions of your Government before the House, let me respectfully suggest to you that, think what you and those around you—may it is for ever certain that an hour now lost in allaying ferments in Bardoli is bound to produce years of calamity.

WHAT NEXT?

It is easy to imagine, Sir, that the question that might now be engaging Your Excellency's attention would be the question—What Next? And surrounded, as you are, at present, by men of whom I am not going to speak, the one answer that would readily be available to you would be the answer—Next is Gunpowder. In that case, everybody in this land well knows the high skill and the great might of your military. But let me humbly warn Your Excellency in the famous words of William Pitt that in such a cause "your success would be hazardous".

IF THEY FALL.

Rest assured, Sir, that the people of Bardoli shall not fall. Nevertheless accepting for a moment that they will, then, as sure as death, they will fall like strong men pulling down the whole constitution aong with them. Pray, therefore, think a hundred times before sheathing the sword into the bowels of the bold people of Bardoli Taluka rather than into its scabbard. The days, Sir, of taxing the people unjustly and against their will and of drawing a productive revenue from them are long since doomed.

Your Excellency is aware that public opinion is absolutely agreed that the cultivators of Bardoli have been greatly wronged and that inspite of the gravest provocation they have up-to-now acted wisely so as to command an all-India admiration. Moreover their "constitutional cries" have been contemptuously connived at: the resort to Satyagraha have been, as it were, forced on them.

ONE SIMPLE ACT.

In the circumstances, you, Sir, have but one simple act to perform—an act which requires a small courage on your part. Your true, bold and frank assertion that as the assessment under dispute was founded on an erroneous principle, re-enquiry on independent basis is essential, is sure to enhance rather than loose your reputation. And if such an assertion is accompanied by the release of the Satyagraha prisoners it will go a long way towards the restoration of the people's confidence in your Government. It will then appear that you are in earnest. I fear it would only be an affront on my part to tell Your Excellency that earnestness seldom fails in gaining the desired object.

May God lead you aright!

I remain,
Sir,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient Servant.

SAMALDAS GANDHI.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

WHAT A SYMPATHETIC COLLECTOR CAN DO

(BY S. S. T.)

II*

Mr. Brayne sums up the measure of uplift as follows: (1) improve the farming, (2) clean the village, (3) make the houses light and airy, (4) take precautions against epidemics, (5) stop waste, (6) humanise the women, (7) sweeten and beautify the house. With a view to bring about reform in this direction, he has established two important institutions. One is the School of Rural Economy at Gurgaon to train Village Guides, wherein the subjects taught are:—Co-operation and Scouting, Practical Agriculture, Frst Aid, Infant Welfare, Public Health, Domestic Hygiene and Sanitation, Village Hygiene and Sanitation, Epidemiology, Stock Breeding and some simple Veterinary Work, Play-for-all, Games, Singing, Lecturing, the use of the Magic Lantern and Village Propaganda. The course lasts for a year. The school maintains high ideal by teaching the dignity of Labour and instilling the idea of service. The first batch of students consisted of 42 teachers, 4 Patwari candidates and one private student. Those who pass out are taken as Village Guides (12 of the first batch were so employed), or go back to their schools as teachers with improved prospects. Mr. Brayne hopes that these Guides will start with an ideal of service and will be true successors of Co-operative Sub-Inspectors whom they will partially replace. Nearly every one, official and non-official whom he consulted including even Mr. Calvert, having nothing but praise for the scheme.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

The second institution established is the School of Domestic Economy to train women for teaching the subject to the girls in the boys' and in the girls' schools. It takes female teachers and candidates for a six months' course and trains them in cooking, sewing and knitting, cutting out and making clothes, mending, laundry, toy-making, first aid, health work, epidemics, sanitation, hygiene, infant welfare, singing, playing games, co-operation, the use of the magic lantern, the art of lecturing, etc., etc. Adequate stipends are paid during the course. After finishing the course, the pupils go to schools as teachers. One class of 17 students having finished the course, the new class has enrolled 28 students. The Domestic School is a finishing school to teach some of the things that a girl should know to make her home, husband and children comfortable.

SECRET OF SUCCESS.

The secret of all success in the village is propaganda, the campaign being carried on by competitions, demonstrations, magic lanterns showing locally designed slides (more than 3,000 being in use), by posters, pamphlets, poems, songs, dialogues and all manner of literature. Propaganda scenes and uplift dramas are shown through an amateur dramatic club. The Palwal Show affords a big annual propaganda. The District Gazette, owned by the District Local Board, is published weekly and gives the fullest support to all the work going on and provides both propaganda and information of local interest. One copy at least goes to every village. In this campaign work, Mr Brayne is helped by the local officers of every department, including the District Local Board, by his own staff from highest to the lowest, and above all by his wife. The Gurgaon Health Association sends out Lady Health Visitors to the villagers for propaganda and provides facilities for training workers and teachers The Association pro

(Continued on Page 11.)

*The first article appeared on 18th instant.

Notes of the Day.

Chinese Nationalists' Success.

Western Powers which may still be suffering from the narrow and crabbed outlook of the "Shanghailanders" who are not yet prepared to concede that China can manage its own affairs, will be obliged to reconsider their policy towards that country when they see that Manchuria and Japan are now anxious to reach a satisfactory understanding with Nanking. The Nanking Government's very remarkable success in securing an agreement in principle over the various points at issue between itself and the Manchurian authorities will go a great way towards lessening the danger to Chinese Nationalism from the North. The Manchus, disliked all over China, have thought it fit now to make their peace with the Kuomintang. Japan proposes to follow the same policy. The invitation by the Japanese Government to the Nanking Government to despatch plenipotentiaries for negotiating a settlement at Tsinanfu is a happy augury for the establishment of cordial relations between the two, if Japan is prepared not to ride the high horse.

Way Out of the Impasse.

It is a clever move on the part of the Tory Government in Britain to avoid being charged with indifference to the strong public feeling of resentment against methods of police investigation by proposing a full inquiry by a special committee which will probe thoroughly into the whole question. The specific complaint against these methods in the particular case of Miss Savidge led to an inquiry of a judicial character in conformity with the Commons demand for it but the dissenting minute of Mr. Lees Smith, would surely have led to further questions in Parliament. The Baldwin Government can now say that they have secured one of the most experienced legal alumni of modern Britain, Lord Reading, to be chairman of this new committee which will investigate police methods throughout the country and they can thus avoid further unpleasantness for "Jix" in answering interpellations. Is not a similar inquiry conducted with a non-official chairman and a majority of non-officials on it overdue in India?

On Mischief Bent.

The "Times of India," after the exposure of its lying propaganda about Bardoli, is now in a comparatively chastened mood. But it continues to indulge in its attempt to distort everything said by Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Nothing could be clearer than the distinction which Mahatma Gandhi has drawn, in the course of his article in the latest issue of "Young India," between the Non-Co-operation movement and the struggle which Bardoli peasants are carrying on for the redress of a specific grievance. In making this distinction Mahatma Gandhi's object was to help the Government of Bombay in their efforts to secure a settlement by pointing out that the Bardoli campaign is not a struggle for the direct attainment of Swaraj. The "Times of India" mischievously suggests that Mahatma Gandhi gives "the whole show away" when he adds the obvious remark that "every such awakening, every such effort as that of Bardoli brings Swaraj nearer." Only a diseased mentality can be responsible for such gross perversion. Let the "Times of India" note that every effort that it makes to misrepresent Indian leaders brings Swaraj nearer inasmuch as it helps Indians to realise who are the real enemies of their country's freedom.

"Foreigners In Their Own Land."

There could be no greater indictment of bureaucratic rule in India than that by a distinguished son of this country, who, after an enforced absence from his Motherland for a number of years, finds that Indians are treated as "foreigners in their own land." This is the conclusion Dr. Sudhindra Bose arrived at after a very brief sojourn in his Motherland, graciously permitted to him by the authorities here. For reasons best known to themselves, reasons which they will not even communicate to Dr. Bose for his own information, the Government of India consider that this cultured countryman of ours who has made a mark in the academic world of America is not a fit and proper person to enjoy the right of unrestricted "visa." All his efforts to secure justice at their hands in vindication of a privilege which every civilised person considers to be one of his elementary civic rights, a privilege which is accorded to every other American and even to ex-enemies, have proved fruitless. Dr. Bose, after being on parole as it were in his own country, has been obliged to return to his work in Iowa in the United States. But he is determined to fight for justice and in securing him that justice he is entitled to claim the co-operation of all Indians. We are confident such co-operation will be given to him in full measure. Nothing is more humiliating to Indians than to find, that their contact with the outside world, their entry into their own land, if they happen to be once out of it, depend upon the caprice of an alien bureaucracy.

VALLABHBHAI REPLIES

GOVT. PROPOSALS INADEQUATE.

AHMEDABAD, July 20

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has arrived here to consult Mahatma Gandhi regarding terms of settlement with Government on the Bardoli question.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel handed over to the press the following reply which he sent this evenng to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay:—

I have given the note to His Excellency was kind enough to send me on Wednesday night, my most anxious and careful consideration. I have conferred with my coworkers, and I regret to have to inform His Excellency that the Government offer seems to me and my colleagues wholly inadequate to meet the situation. It does not contain even the things one saw in the writings that appeared inspired by or on behalf of the Government. I am sure that His Excellency knew that it was a point of honour and a sacred pledge with the people whom I have the privilege of representing; not to deposit the increase upon the old assessment. They are willing and prepared to pay it if the findings of an accepted committee of inquiry went against them; to ask for the deposit of the enhanced amount pending the proposed inquiry, permit me to say, betrays want of faith in the people's honesty and their leaders' honour. Surely, the Government have force enough at their back to exact retribution from dishonest people and adequately punish a dishonourable leader. I fail to see any constitutional necessity for insisting upon the deposit.

TERMS OF REFERENCE INADEQUATE.

Apart from this vital point. I note that the terms of reference to the proposed Inkuiry Committee do not meet the Satyagrahis case. What they contend is not merely that there are errors of calculation and fact in the settlement reports, but that (1) the Government have shown so data upon which the actual enhancement is based; (2) that the first report fails to show any real inquiry made even in accordance with the very imperfect revenue code, and in recommending enhancement, relies on fanciful data; and (3) that the second report adopts basis which is lot in accordance with the regulations laid down under the code, besides being open to the objection that it is based on unreliable statistics and itself full of serious misstatements. It is true that the people of Bardoli and Valod, though they had every right, have not raised the larger and more important question of the utter one-sidedness and antiquated nature of the revenue code. The humble task entrusted to me by them is to help them fight under the prescribed limits for securing justice within the terms of the code itself. I have satisfied myself that even the terms of that very imperted Code have not been, in many respects, complied with in fixing the enhancement. It pains me to find that there is no recognition in the note of the universally acknowledged self-restraint of the people in this matter, The terms of reference, moreover, make no mention of the inquiry requested by the people into the nature, alleged by them to be oppressive and far in excess of the requirements of the coercive measures adopted by the Government for collecting revenue.

SATYAGRAHI'S DEMANDS.

His Excellency is well aware that the afflicted people of Bardoli and Valod have grievous, serious, and I hold, very just complaints to make about these measures. Nor is there any mention of the usual restoration clause that accompanies every honourable compromise. If the case for inquiry is granted it should follow that.

1. Satyagrahi prisoners are discharged;
2. Lands forfeited, whether sold or not, are restored to lawful occupants.
3. The bazar price of moveable property such as buffaloes, wines, etc., sold, it is contended, for ridiculously low prices, is paid to owners;
4. All dismissals and other punishments inflicted during the pendency of or arising from the struggle, are remitted. I know that this restoration is a difficult matter for the Government if the conviction has not gone home that a grievous wrong has been done to a people known to be inoffensive and most law-abiding, and what I strive for more than anything else is the conviction on the part of the Government that these people have deserved at its hands better treatment than they have received for their self-restraint and their wholly legitimate campaign free from the slightest trace of violence or unruliness.

"NEVER ASKED FOR UNOFFICIAL ENQUIRY."

In view of the foregoing fundamental omissions in the Government Note, I need say nothing as to the personnel of the Enquiry Committee, for I feel that it can be satisfactorily settled. If an agreement can be reached on the fundamentals there should be no difficulty about the choice or the acceptance of the personnel. Let me, however, clear one point. I have never asked for, nor do I now ask for an unofficial inquiry in the sense that it should be unconnected with or uncontrolled by the Government. I would be satisfied with an official Inquiry Committee in the selection of whose personnel the people have adequate representation, and which should be open, impartial and, therefore, of a judicial nature, and before which they may appear by counsel, if they so choose. Whether the members, or any member of the proposed Committee, should be non-officials or not, is a point, in my opinion, easily capable of adjustment.—A. P.

WANT OF FAITH IN PEOPLE'S HONESTY

HIS MINIMUM DEMANDS

"I HAVE NEVER ASKED FOR UNOFFICIAL ENQUIRY"

MAHATMA ENTIRELY AGREES WITH VALLABHBHAI

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has issued his reply to the Government proposals which he regards as wholly inadequate to meet the situation.

He says it is a point of honour and a sacred pledge with the Bardoli Satyagrahis not to deposit the increase upon the old assessment and Government's insistence on it, pending the enquiry, betrays want of faith in the people's honesty and their leaders' honour.

As regards the proposed enquiry he says its terms of reference do not meet the Satyagrahis Case which is that even the provisions of the Revenue Code have not been satisfied by the Bardoli assessment.

Again, these terms make no mention of coercive measures nor is there any mention of the usual restoration clause that accompanies every honourable compromise

If agreement can be reached on the fundamentals there should be, Mr. Vallabhbhai says, no difficulty about the choice or the acceptance of the personnel. "I have never asked for," he adds, "nor do I now ask for an unofficial enquiry in the sense that it should be unconnected with or uncontrolled by the Government."

Mahatma Gandhi interviewed says that if negotiations have failed, the fault is entirely the Government's. He misses in the Government communique the friendly and trustful spirit that was essential for an honourable compromise.

DEMAND FOR DEPOSIT ABSURD

MAHATMA'S ENTIRE AGREEMENT WITH VALLABHBHAI

AN ABSURD INSISTENCE

AHMEDABAD, July 20

Interviewed by a Press representative on the Bardoli question Mr. Gandhi said that his views were the same as those of Mr. Vallabhbhai Pate'. It was, he added, a matter of deep regret to him that there was a possibility of the negotiations failing, but if they did, the fault would be, so far as he could judge, entirely the Government's. The communique that was published after the Surat Conference baffled him. He missed there the friendly and trustful spirit that was essential for an honourable compromise. To a lay mind like his, this insistence upon the deposit of the anhanced part of the assessment seemed inconceivable, and if he could so put it, absurd. It passed comprehension how the great Government could possibly demand such a deposit from people who were under their jurisdiction and control. On the other hand, it was not difficult to understand why the people were definitely against making any such deposit. For them, it was a point of honour. In waving the deposit, the Government stood to lose nothing. There were several points in the communique on which it was easy to enlarge, but he should seek another channel for placing his views before the public.

ENTIRELY AGREES WITH VALLABHBHAI.

Asked if he realised that the failure of the negotiations might lead to very serious consequences to the peasants of Bardoli, Mr. Gandhi said that nothing more serious could befall the people of Bardoli than that they should break the pledge they had taken deliberately and repeated times without number. Asked whether he thought that all the suffering and sacrifice involved in this struggle would ultimately result in any good either to the people of Bardoli or to the country at large, he said that he certainly thought so; the greater the sacrifice, the greater the gain to the country and the people of Bardoli. Asked if he was in entire agreement with all the methods adopted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his campaign, Mr. Gandhi said that he was in perfect agreement with all the methods pursued by Mr. Patel. He knew absolutely nothing to warrant the charge, which he could only call a libel, that Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel had in any way directly or indirectly countenanced violence.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel leaves to-night for Bombay to see his brother, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, who is visiting Burma, before going to Simla.—A. P.

CURE FOR CANCER

WORKERS STILL GROPING IN DARK

LONDON, July 20.

The proceedings of the Cancer Conference while providing the frankest exchange of viewpoints, has hitherto served to emphasise the darkness in which earnest research workers are still groping. Delegates joined issue as regards both the cause and the cure, the example of the former being the statement of the American doctor Murphy who controverted the growing view that cancer was due to virus; while yesterday's discussion centred on the efficacy of the lead treatment While on the one hand delegates related marvellous cures, others declared that the lead treatment did not yield results or that patients had actually become worse under it. Sir Thomas Holder presiding, summed up the discussion by saying that it was doubtful wheathe the treatment had reached the stage where practical therapeutic measure existed for all cases.—Reuter's Special.

ECLIPSE STAKES

FAIRWAY WINS

LONDON, July 20

At Sandown, to-day, the Eclipse Stakes (one and a quarter miles) resulted as follows:—

Fairway	1.
Royal Minstrel	2.
Booklaw	3.

DETAILS.

The following were starting prices: nine to two against Fairway, five to two against Royal Minstrel, seven to four against Booklaw.

Twelve ran. Won by eight lengths. Half a length separated the second and the third—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY

ALL MENIALS AND NIGHT STAFF LEAVE DUTY

WORKSHOP MEN LIE ON RAILS AND DELAY TRAINS

MADRAS, July 20.

In accordance with the notion issued by the Strike Committee of the S. I. R. Labour Union, general strike commenced at midnight. The men at Egmore and menials at beach station have joined the strike. Reports from several stations show that a number of trains were held up at different stations after midnight. The boat mail which left Madras last night is reported to be held up at Villupuram.—A. P.

MADRAS, July 20.

The Agent, South Indian Railway wires to-day from Trichinopoly: "General Strike commenced at midnight on the 19th. Practically all menials and night staff throughout the metre gauge left duty. Trains are being delayed by the strikers, mainly workshop men, lying across the rails generally at wayside stations. I am concentrating efforts to keeping the through trains running. The position on the broad guage is normal."

MENIALS LEAVE DUTY ABRUPTLY.

Menials at several stations south of Madura are reported to have left duty suddenly so that a passenger train which had arrived at Tinnevelly station from Madura this morning could be started only with great difficulty. Men could not be found to shunt trains or light the platform lights there. Tenkasi and Shenkotah also report the pelting of stones at trains. One train was held up at Tinnevelly as the guard, who, till the last moment, had not made up his mind on the strike question, suddenly struck work but on the Underguard offering his services the train was able to proceed.

BOULDERS PLACED ON RY LINE.

Passengers report that most stations look deserted. Boulders and rails have been placed on the railway line between Tamabram and Madras Beach, making it impossible for trains to proceed. A passenger train which this morning met with obstruction at Chetput railway station, arrived at Egmore after considerable difficulty. Leaving for Beach she encountered boulders on the rails in the vicinity of Park station; couplings between carriages were also found to have been disconnected and the train had to be brought back to Egmore.

TRAIN HELD UP.

Between Chetput and Egmore stations, strikers held up a train, mounted the engine, and notwithstanding police precautions, succeeded in withdrawing fire, thus disabling the engine. A special engine under a police guard had to be sent to Chetput before the train could be brought to Egmore.

Although the majority of the running staff have declined to join the strike, menials, including pointsmen, are creating considerable difficulty all through. This morning's boatmail from Dhanushkodi arrived very late owing to the fact that level crossing gates on the way had to be opened either by station masters or guards or engine drivers. The railway has suspended all trains except two through trains to and fro, and two suburban trains, from tomorrow.—A. P.

TRAINS HELD UP BY STRIKERS

POLICE MAKE ARRESTS

MADRAS, July 20.

About thirty strikers lay on the line in front of the engine holding up a passenger train proceeding to South from Madras for a considerable time from midnight at Thambaram, a suburban station eighteen miles from Madras The police proceeded to the spot and arrested the men. Another batch of strikres is reported to have similarly held up a passenger train at Olakur, seventy-one miles from Madras. A report from Villupuram shows that the boat mail held up there by the strikers left the station at about 3 p.m.—A. P.

DYARCHY IN ANTIWAR PACT

BRITISH REPLY TO KELLOGG PROPOSALS

SIR AUSTEN'S "BUT'S" AND "IF'S"

LONDON, July 19.

The British, Australian, South African, New Zealand and the Indian Governments replies accepting Senator Kellogg's anti-war pact proposals have been published.

Sir Austen Chamberlain replying on behalf of Britain on the 18th instant says that he will be glad to sign the proposed treaty. He recalls his reply of 19th May and says that he is satisfied that the stipulation now inserted in the preamble is sufficient to meet first point namely that if one of the parties to the proposed treaty resorted to war in violation of its terms, the other parties should be released automatically from their obligations towards that party under the treaty.

LOCARNO AND LEAGUE.

Sir Austen Chamberlain does not consider that the fulfilment of the obligations under the League covenant and the Treaty of Locarno is precluded by the acceptance of the Treaty. Britain concurs with the view enunciated by the German Government's Note of 28th April Sir Austen Chamberlain says that Britain notes with peculiar satisfaction that all the parties to the Locarno treaties have now been invited to become original signatories to the new treaty and that clearly the wish of the United States is that all the members of the League should become parties by signature or accession.

THE CONDITION.

Sir Austin Chamberlain trusts that in order that as many States as possible may participate in the new movement, a general invitation will be extended to them to do so. Sir Austen emphasises Britain's acceptance is on the condition that it does not prejudice the freedom of action relating to "certain regions." He agrees with Stnator Kellogg that the Treaty does not restrict or impair in any way the right of self-defence and each State is alone competent to decide when circumstances necessitate recourse to war for that purpose.

Sir Austen Chamberlain concludes by say-

(Continued on next page.)

PROF. MOLISCH TO JOIN BOSE INSTITUTE

TO STUDY NEW METHODS IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE

LONDON, July 20.

Professor Molisch, pro-Rector, Vienna University, will join the Bose Institute, Calcutta, in the middle of November, in order to become acquainted first-hand with the new methods in biological science.—Reuter's Special.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S DIRECTORY

BENARES, July 19.

With a view to facilitate the boycott of British goods the United Provinces Congress Committee has decided to issue a directory containing lists of (1) articles manufactured in India and (2) non-British articles not manufactured in India.—A. P.

ALLEGED ASSOCIATE OF REVOLUTIONARIES

CASE AGAINST HINDU UNIVERSITY STUDENT

BENARES, July 19.

The District Magistrate, Benares, is engaged in hearing a case against a student of the Hindu University named Tarakumar Chatterji who is alleged to be an associate of revolutionaries. The charge is under section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.—A. P.

DETERMINING RUBBER TREE'S QUALITY

MR. ASHPLANT'S METHOD USELESS

LONDON, July 19.

Singapore.—The Rubber Research Institute of Feerated Malay States has issued a communique stating that there is nothing new in Mr. Ashplant's discovery of the method of determining good and bad yielders in rubber trees in early the stages by means of the measurement of latex tube bore. The theory has already been fully investigated by research workers in East Indies, and results do not support Mr. Ashplant's claim. On the contrary they tend definitely in the opposite direction.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE "ITALIA" EXPEDITIONISTS

"KRASSIN IN KING'S BAY"

LONDON, July 19.

Kings Bay.—"Krassin" has arrived here with the rescued members of the "Italia" expedition. The latter are looking fit except, Mariano who is reported to have had a foot amputated.—Reuter.

"ITALIA INQUIRY

PROPOSALS ABANDONED

LONDON, July 19.

Oslo.—The Norwegian Government considered the question of holding an enquiry into the loss of the members of the Italia" expedition in view of Norway's sovereignty over Spitzbergen, but decided, however, not to order enquiry unless requested by Italy.—Reuter.

P & O STEAMER IN COLLISION

"DELTA" MOORED AT LISBON

LONDON, July 19.

P. and O. steamer "Delta" bound for London from Yokohama and Bombay collided with the steamer "City of Khios", from Dunkirk to Yokohama, off Cape Razo, and has been moored in Quay at Lisbon with leaks in holds two and three.—Reuter's Special Service.

GENERAL OBREGON'S MURDER

THREE MORE ARRESTS IN MEXICO

LONDON, July 19.

Mexico City.—Several more arrests have been made in connection with the assassination of General Obregon.—Reuter.

A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

TRANSFER OF METEOROLOGICAL DEPT. FROM SIMLA

MANIFOLD ADVANTAGES TO SHIPPING AND AGRICULTURE

GOVERNOR OPENS POONA H. Q

POONA, July 20.

In the presence of a large and distinguished gathering and the Hon. Mr. A. C. McWatters, Member, Government of India, Industries and Labour Department, Sir Leslie Wilson performed the opening ceremony of the new administrative headquarters of the Meteorological Department under the Government of India located at Poona built at a total cost of nearly nine lakhs of rupees including the acquisition of the site.

The principal observatories under the Department which will be administered by the Poona Headquarters are:—

(1) The Headquarters Office at Poona; (2) the Solar Physics Observatory at Kodaikanal; (3) the Magnetic Meteorological and Seismological Observatories at Colaba and Alibag; (4) the Upper Air Observatory at Agra; (5) the Meteorological Office and Observatory at Alipore, Calcutta; (6) the Meteorological Office and Observatory at Karachi, and (7) the Meteorological Office and Observatory at Madras; 8 and 9. Besides the above, there are two Forecasting centres at Quetta and Peshawar under two Meteorological Officers of the Royal Air Force, whose staff and instruments are supplied by the Meteorological Department and whose technical work is supervised by the Director-General of Observatories. There are nearly 200 other smaller observatories under the Department which take daily observations and telegraph them to one or more forecasting centres.

SEVEN SECTIONS OF H. Q. OFFICE.

Besides the administration of the Department to be carried on by the Headquarters office in Poona which His Excellency formally declared open this evening this office is engaged in preparing weather reports, it undertakes the issue of heavy rain warnings for practically the whole country, excepting North-east India, and the issue of warnings for storms in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for practically all climatological work in India, including the preparation of normals of rainfall, temperature, humidity, etc., for all observatories. It collects and analyses weather logs from ships in the Arabian Sea. It is responsible for the design, specification or the test of special Meteorological instruments. An observatory, with special equipment for upper air-work, will soon be started in the compound of the Headquarters Office, which is also designed to provide facilities for research in theoretical and practical meteorology. The Office is divided into seven sections, viz., General, Weather, Observatories, Upper Air, Instruments, Marine and Library. In the execution of the work of these sections, the Director-General of Observatories is assisted by 6 Meteorologists (plus 2 Leave Reserve Meteorologists), 6 Assistant Meteorologists and 70 clerks.

On arrival at 5 p.m. the Governor was received by Mr. McWatters who introduced to him, Dr. Normand, Director-General, Observatories. The latter in turn introduced to His Excellency offices of the Meteorological Department.

A MEMORABLE OCCASION.

After introduction of officers of the Department Mr. McWatters in requesting the Governor to declare the building open, in the course of his speech said:—

The occasion is a memorable one for the Meteorological Department. Ever since the foundations of Indian Meteorology were laid by Henry Blanford 53 years ago, as opposed to the fragmentary studies of weather that had been made before that date in various provincial offices, the Department has had no permanent official home and to-day marks for ever the relinquishment of a series of temporary headquarters which from their unsuitability have undoubtedly retarded progress.

The Department is one which suffered a good deal from the inevitable retrenchment after the war, but the last few years have happily been years of expansion, and it is certainly true that the practical activities of the Department are now more widely recognised and appreciated than ever before.

In their late Simla headquarters it was possible for the Department to deal with question of surface meteorology by consideration of ground-level data collected in India and elsewhere and Mr. Henry Blanford, Sir John Eliot and Sir Gilbert Walker have done invaluable work on these and allied lines.

ADVANTAGES OF POONA H. Q.

After referring to the development of upper air research the speaker said:—

I have emphasised the importance of this new development of upper air research because it is from this point of view that we attach perhaps the greatest importance to the removal of the headquarters of the Department from Simla to an adequate home in Poona in the main path of the monsoon. With our present increased scientific staff and with our improved budget, there is every reason to believe that within the next decade or two great progress will have been made in the understanding of the mechanism of Indian weather, and the Indian Budget may be no longer a "gamble in rain."

But there are other advantages also which we expect to result from the transfer from Simla to Poona. One duty of headquarters is to warn ports and shipping on the west coast of India about storms or cyclones in the Arabian Sea, and we feel that our proximity to Bombay and the consequent possibility of maintaining close touch with shipping interests cannot but lead to greater efficiency in the storm-warning system. This new building, too, lies between the Colleges of Agriculture and Engineering, to both of these subjects the Meteorological Department is frequently called upon to apply the results of meteorological knowledge and we look forward to a healthy interplay of ideas between these institutions.

The work of the Department covers many other forms of activity, which I can only touch on briefly to-day. The Observatories at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras supply correct time to the shipping at those ports. At Alibagh there is a magnetic observatory of the first order and at Kodaikanal a Solar Physics Observatory which maintains a close daily spectroscopic watch of the Sun's variations. From Poona we can keep in closer touch with the activities of both these observatories than we can from Simla.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN STAFF.

Referring to the staff of the Department Mr. McWatters said:—

The Indian gazetted staff numbers 25, all with excellent scientific qualifications, and forming a band of officers who in academic distinction will compare favourably with any other Meteorological service in the world. We look to them with confidence to maintain the traditions of the Department.

I will now ask Your Excellency to be so good as to unveil the two tablets in the Entrance Hall and to wish success to the Department in it new home.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

His Excellency then unveiled the tablet at the entrance of the Hall. In the course of his speech he said:—

The establishment in Poona of the first permanent headquarters of the Meteorological Department of the Government of India is an event of considerable importance, and I should like to assure you, on behalf of my Government and myself, that we very heartily welcome the Department here, and to request you, Mr. McWatters, to convey to the Government of India this expression of our sentiments. We are familiar in India with the value of the work done by this Department in forecasting and recording the progress of the monsoon, and last year we had in this Presidency a striking example of the importance of its weather warnings, in Gujarat and the neighbouring States, which enabled measures to be taken to guard against damage by heavy rains and floods. The reports which I have seen, from local officers in the districts affected, indicate that, although the floods were sudden and widespread, the warnings of the Department made it possible to take, in several places, steps which, although they could not prevent serious damage, mitigated to some extent the disastrous effects of that widespread calamity. The loss of two passenger ships not far from Bombay last year proved how important it is to obtain early warning of the state of the weather on our coasts, and we may hope that the establishment of this office here will make it possible in the future to give longer notice of the movements of cyclones, which do so much damage in the Arabian Sea. Mariners on the other side of India have, I believe, a weather prophet of their own at Calcutta, and I have no doubt that the work of this office in Poona will give our people on the West Coast a feeling of greater security.

The fact that the site which has been chosen for the Meteorological Office is so near our own College of Agriculture is, I trust, a good omen for the future. Other branches of the work done here may interest large sections of the public, but the connection between meteorology and agriculture is one of the deepest interest for all the people of India. Indeed I believe that the Meteorological Department itself had a sort of agriculture origin, for I am told that it was originally started on the recommendation of a Famine Commission, with the objects of keeping the administration informed regarding the progress of the monsoon in all parts of India, and, if possible, of forecasting the monsoon rainfall. There is, to my mind, room for very close co-operation between the Meteorological Office and Agricultural Department.

BARDOLI SETTLEMENT

WHO BARS THE WAY?

TALKS BETWEEN POONA AND SIMLA

Irwin.—Is it you, Wilson? Well, what's the news?

Wilson.—News? Stalemate at Bardoli Bombay strike prolonging; old friends in fighting mood; students revolting against increase in fees—all a topsy-turvydom during the last few weeks!

I.—My word, Wilson you are still very much worried. But tell us what happened at Bardoli?

W.—That I will; but you better tell me, what Birkenhead cabled in reply to your proposals?

I.—Wilson, don't you know your old friend, F. E. Smith? Did you ever find him yielding? And perched in the present position do you think, he will readily give in?

W.—So, that accounts for your asking me to carry on the game-bargaining like a grocer?

I.—Well, what is Imperial politics today, but halloing and bellowing, and bullying and then making the best possible bargain for the Empire? It is our misfortune, Wilson, that we are surrounded by such Jingoes to-day! But tell me about Bardoli.

W.—I met Vallabhbhai Patel and his friends.

I.—I hear, he brought some ladies with him as his colleagues.

W.—Yes, the man is very thoughtful, resourceful and ready with pointed answers all the time.

I.—Did you find him halting or wavering?

W.—No, Irwin, he was firm and unshaken.

I.—Did you convey my solicitude for the poor farmers?

W.—Yes I did, Irwin. He felt very grateful for it.

I.—Wasn't he moved?

W.—Well, beyond expressing best thanks, he did not modify his demand one whit.

I.—Did you just give him an insight into Birky's mentality?

W.—Well, Irwin, he said he knew, that you were a gentleman; that he is aware that I am not a bad fellow. And he knows in his own mind, as to who bars the way to the Bardoli settlement!

I.—Well, Wilson, he is really a very clever man. But didn't you appeal to his sense of non-violence that by this present persistence there might be breach of peace and loss of life.

W.—Yes, I did, but he coldly replied that his men have been non-violent despite provocation, and if our men used the arms, the guilt would be ours. As to loss of life, Patel pleaded, that so many thousands are dying in India of starvation and misery, that the sacrifice of a few hundred would not be very great for the salvation of over-taxed under-fed farmers of India.

I.—So, what is the remedy for the Impasse? Is there no other man round about, who can persuade the people of Bardoli to our way of settlement?

W.—I can't see any, Irwin, though Sheppard of the "Times" is trying to bolster up an M.L.C.!

I.—Wilson, why not try Sheppard? Why don't you ask him to lead a Deputation of Loyalists to Bardoli and explain the position to the people?

W.—Irwin, that would be a cruel joke indeed. But let us get to business. What is your final view?

I.—We cannot reconcile on Patel's terms, for Whitehall is against it. We cannot adopt repression: for the occassion has not arisen. And you, Wilson cannot resign till we reach final decision.

W.—Irwin, this is trimming verily, diplomacy is contagious; and you are not quite free from the effects of long collaboration wit hChamberlain, and Churchill and Birkenhead.

I.—Patience, Wilson! Wait and watch and keep me informed.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BRITISH MINERS CONDEMN COMMUNISTS' TACTICS

EXECUTIVE'S DECISION UPHELD

LONDON, July 19.

By a majority of 620-000 to 8-000 the Miners Conference, on a card vote upheld the executives' decision condemning the communist minority's tactics and pledged itself to render all possible help to the bona fide Scottish Miners Fedration.—Reuter's Special Service.

"STATESMAN" EDITOR ACQUITTED

CALCUTTA July 19

The Deputy Magistrate, Alipore delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Mr. A. H. Watson, Editor of the "Statesman" was charged under section 500 I. P. C. for having published on August 12 last an article alleged to be defamatory to Indian widows based on a speech delivered in London by Mr. George Pilcher.

The Court found that the charges were not maintainable, and acquitted the accused.—A. P.

BARDOLI DEBATE IN COUNCIL

MR. PRADHAN'S MOTION FOR A COMMITTEE

Mr R. G. Pradhan will seek to raise a debate on the Bardoli dispute at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council which begins at Poona on Monday. He will move for the appointment of a committee consisting of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai (Minister of Education) as Chairman, and Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. J. B. Petit, the Thakore of Kerwada, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale and the mover as members to investigate into the complaints and grievances of the agriculturists in the Bardoli taluka as regards over assessments in the recent revision settlement, and to report on the action that should be taken to restore good feeling between them and the Government in the matter.

DYARCHY IN ANNIWAR PACT

(Continued from previous page)

ing that Britain rejoices to be associated with the United States and other parties to the treaty in further and signal advance for outlawry of war.

OTHER GOVTS. ACCEPT.

Sir Austen Chamberlain forwards the replies of Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India seriatim.

Australia and South Africa accept the assurance that the signatories right of self-defence will not be impaired in any way, that any signatory resorting to war in violation of the treaty will forfeit the benefits of it and that the treaty is not inconsistent with the League Covenant. South Africa adds that it is very satified that the Treaty is open to accession by all powers of the world. Australia says it is "quite agreeable to signing" the treaty, the text of which is now completely satisfactory. South Africa says it has "very great pleasure of expressing its willingness to sign."

New Zealand expresses its "utmost satisfaction."

The Government of India "Associate themselves wholeheartedly and very gladly" with the terms f this treaty.—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS COMME TS

LONDON, July 20.

That the British countries' acceptance of the anti-war proposals marks a definite conclusion of the negotiations and heralds an early rush for turnstiles, is the conviction of London Press which expresses the opinion that it only remains for Senator Kellogg to name the date and place for signature after which America will be bound in moral partnership which will, to some extent, compensate for her non-membership of the League of Nations. Everybody pays tribute to Senator Kellogg's initiative.

"SILENCE MEANS CONSENT."

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses opinion that Senator Kellogg's previous silence on the subject of "certain regions" implies consent, for the United States' claims in her own quarter of the world special position which is not widely dissimilar to the British claims in Egypt and the Suez Canal.

The "Times" says the treaty marks notable extension of area in which war is highly improbable.

The "Daily News" says the significance of the episode is the strength of the world-wide will for peace.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the pact is one step on the long road, but it should hearten the nations to take the next step, namely, reduction of armaments.

The "Daily Herald" says that Sir Austen Chamberlain's conditions make the treaty futile and valueless.

The "Morning Post" says that all who find comfort in the words and formulas will derive considerable satisfaction that the treaty is likely to be adopted.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN COERCES EGYPT

WAR AGAINST NATIONALISM

WAFDISTS TO DISOBEY GOVT. ORDER

A MOVE TO BUILD UP A PARTY?

LONDON, July 19.

Cairo.—Copies of the Royal degree dissolving the Senate and the Chamber were handed to the Presidents of both the Houses this evening. Meanwhile a meeting of Executive of the Wafd party has decided to proceed to Tanta to hold a meeting despite the Government ban.

The Wafdist organ "Al Balagh" states that police have dismantled the marquee intended for the meeting.

The Ministry's letter to the King advising the dissolution refers to the activities of a small group which has fortuitously secured the command of the majority, and says that in their hands, Parliamentary regime has become an

King Fauad who has issued Royal decree dissolving the Egypt Senate and Chamber.

instrument of oppression and despotism. The letter declares that the Cabinet is convinced that the only alternative is to concentrate on ridding the country of these factitious influences, and enable affairs to resume their normal course for which it hopes a period of three years will suffice—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST NATIONALISM

SIGNIFICANCE OF DISSOLUTIO

The dissolution of the Egyptian Senate and Chamber and the vigorous Campaign promulgated against the popular Party, the Wafd, presages grave developments in Egyptian affairs. The present crisis was inevitable ever since the rejection of Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposed treaty by the Wafd Party. In this connection it would be interesting to read what the Diplomatic Correspondent of "The Daily Herald" characterises as "attempt to over break the power of Zaghlul Pasha, Wafd Party and with it the Egyptian National Movement." The correspondent writes:—

There seems little room for doubt that the dismissal of the Nahas Cabinet by King Fuad of Egypt is the prelude to a new attempt to rule the country unconstitutionally without a Parliament, as in 1925.

The plan, which has been under consideration since the rejection in April of Sir Austen Chamberlain's proposed treaty by the Wafd majority in the Egyptian Chamber, is apparently this.

Parliament would be either prorogued sine die or dissolved. The new Government would then carry on for, say, two years without a Parliament.

Meanwhile it would use all the influence at its command to build up a party in the country, and would also, as Ziwar tried to do in 1925, alter the electoral law by decree.

It would then hope to be in a strong enough position to face a new election with a limited and undemocratic franchise with some hope of securing a majority.

The whole crisis, in short, begun by the resignation of the Liberal Ministers and brought to a head by the publication of the "documents" which are now being openly compared with the Zinoviev Letter, is an attempt on the part of King Fuad and of even stronger influences behind him to break the power of Zaglul Pasha's Wafd Party, and with it of the Egyptian Nationalist Movement.

The formation of the new Government has been entrusted to Mahomed Mahmud Pasha, the leader of the "Liberal Party."

The "Liberal Party" in the Chamber numbers only 28 out of a total of 206. Mahmud Pasha therefore cannot possibly hope for a majority, even if he gets the support of a few other groups. For the Wafd numbers 142—practically three quarters of the whole House.

Parliamentary Government is thus impossible. New elections on a democratic franchise would, if anything, give the Wafd increased strength. And the King's action in peremptorily dismissing the leader of such a majority and in appointing a Premier who can only govern by ignoring the constitution, is—however legal in form—in fact of coup d'etat.

"John Bull seems able to keep the Egyptian lion cowed, but he does hot have the like success with the Bengal tiger."
Courtesy :—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

CANADA'S REPLY

LONDON, July 19.

Ottawa.—Canada's brief reply cordially accepting Senator Kellogg's anti-war proposals has been published.—Reuter.

INDIA AND PEACE PROPOSALS

INDIAN GOVT'S ACCEPTANCE COMMUNICATED TO U. S.

SIMLA, July 20.

The following communique has been issued:—Following is the text of the Note addressed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the United States Charge D'Affaires at London on 18th July: "In the Note which you were so good as to address to me on 23rd June last you stated that the Government of the United States would be glad to be informed whether the Government of India were willing to join the United States and other similarly disposed Governments in signing a definitive treaty for renunciation of war in the form of draft treaty enclosed in your Note. I now beg leave to inform you that the Government of India associate themselves whole-heartedly and most gladly with the terms of the Note which I have had the honour to address to you to-day notifying you of the willingness of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain to sign a multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war as proposed by the Government of the United States."—A. P.

G. I. P. AGENT'S REPLY

MEDICAL RE-EXAMINATION OF EMPLOYEES

REVISED RULES UNDER PREPARATION

RETRENCHMENT INEVITABLE IN THE EVENT OF STRIKE

A detailed reply to the demands of the workers in the employ of the G.I.P. Railway has been communicated to the Honorary Secretary of the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union, Bombay, by the Agent. In the course of the reply to the various demands, the Agent says that "medical re-examination of workshop staff has been suspended" and "revised rules are under preparation, and that the men's Union has been recognised. In regard to "the legitimate increases of workers who have been blocked for the last several years", the Agent "will consider an increase in the number of workers in the ordinary grade and has asked the Chief Mechanical Engineer to submit a report on this matter."

In the covering letter communicating his reply to the Union, the Agent draws the special attention of all employees to the warning contained in the reply and says that "should any stoppage take place in the Shops, retrenchment will be inevitable."

The following is the Agent's reply to the workmen's demands. Each demand is printed at the beginning of each paragraph under quotations and the replies follow every demand:—

NOTICE.

To the Employees of G.I.P. Railway in Parel and Matunga Workshops.

Reproduced below is the undersigned's reply to the various demands put forward by the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union on behalf of its members.

2. Each demand has been replied to in detail but it is necessary to draw the special attention of all employees to the warning given in paragraph VII thereof, as the undersigned can only emphasize that, should any stoppage take place in the Shops, retrenchment will be inevitable, which the Administration is anxious to guard against in the interests of the employees themselves.

3. The undersigned trusts that the men will show their good sense by avoiding any action likely to impair the satisfactory relations now existing between the Administration and the employees of the Parel and Matunga Workshops.

19th July 1928.

T. G. RUSSEL.
Agent.

No. 21314 X.
Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus,
19th July 1928.

The Honorary Secretary,
G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union,
Shete Buildings, Poibawadi,
Parel, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

With reference to your letter, dated the 10th May 1928, forwarding copy of Resolution passed at an Extraordinary Meeting of the Union, held at Matunga on the 10th May, 1928, and your letter dated the 20th May 1928, regarding Medical Examination, also your letter, dated the 25th May 1928, regarding minimum rates of pay, etc., I am directed by the Agent to reply to the various demands put forward by the G.I.P. Railway Workmen's Union on behalf of its members.

I. (1) "That the Medical Examination of Workshop Staff should be cancelled."

The Union has already been advised that the medical re-examination of workshop staff has been suspended. Revised rules are under preparation and as soon as these have been decided upon, copies will be forwarded to you, which the Agent anticipates will be within the next fortnight.

LEGITIMATE INCREASES.

II. (2) "That the legitimate increases of the workers who have been blocked on Rs. 41, Rs. 60 and Rs. 74 per mensem for the last several years should be given."

In your letter dated the 25th May 1928, you state as follows:—

"Almost all classes of workers, such as carpenters, fitters and various sections of machinemen, have been blocked up upon Rs. 41 or Rs. 60 and are not allowed any kind of increase whatsoever for the last ten years.

There would appear to be a confusion of ideas on the part of the Union as to what is the difference between a tradesman, i.e., a skilled workman, and an unskilled or semi-skilled workman. A tradesman or skilled workman is a workman who has had a sufficiently wide training and who is generally proficent in the trade to which he belongs. He is normally promoted after serving an apprenticeship, but the more intelligent and ambitious unskilled or semi-skilled workman may rise to this standard.

A semi-skilled workman is one who is engaged on skilled work, but is only required to be proficient in a very limited range of duties.

THE MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM.

The Rs. 41 grade referred to is the maximum for an assistant workman. This class of man is recruited by promotion from coolie mechanics and from men who have just completed their apprenticeship to a particular trade. Rs. 60 is the maximum for a full workman, ordinary grade, at Parel for machinemen, moochies, and trimmers, and at Matunga for carpenters, carriage builders, carriage finishers, machinemen, painters polishers, timber measurers, trimmers and yard shunters. This grade is normally filled by the promotion of tradesmen from the lower grade, but cases have occurred where unskilled or semi-skilled workmen of particular ability have been promoted to this grade.

There is no maximum of Rs. 74 for workmen of the superior grade at Parel, there being no superior grades of moochies or trimmers, and the maximum for machinemen is Rs. 86. At Matunga the maximum of Rs. 74 applies to carpenters (carriage), painters and polishers, while the maximum for carriage builders, carriage finishers, machinemen and timber measurers is Rs. 86. For trimmers it is Rs. 69 and for yard shunters Rs. 101.

The Agent is advised that normally it does not take more than two or three years—after a tradesman has reached the maximum of the assistant workman's grade—for him to be promoted to the status of a full workman, ordinary grade. Promotion from the ordinary grade to the superior grade is tempered by selection; but here again an ordinary grade workman has seldom to wait for more than two or three years after he has reached the maximum of the ordinary grade to gain promotion to the superior grade.

THE CONCESSION.

If there are tradesmen who through no fault of their own have been on the maximum of the assistant workman's grade for long periods, I am to say that the Agent will consider an increase in the number of workers in the ordinary grade to meet these cases, and he has asked the Chief Mechanical Engineer to submit a report on the matter. This concession applies only to tradesmen. The Agent feels certain that he is at one with the Union in this, that, except in exceptional circumstances, the higher grades must be filled by duly qualified tradesmen.

In your letter, dated the 25th May 1928, you state as follows:—

"At first whereas when the Foreman recommended a deserving machineman he went up as far as Rs. 86 but now the maximum is kept at Rs. 74."

This is incorrect. The maximum for a machineman, superior grade, is still Rs. 86 and here again the Chief Mechanical Engineer has been asked to report any cases of men on the superior grade of machinemen who through no fault of their own have been denied promotion beyond Rs. 74 and their pay will be adjusted.

LEAVE ON HOLIDAYS.

III. (3) "Leave for all gazetted holidays to be granted with pay."

Enquiries have been made into the procedure adopted by other railways in India, Engineering Trades in Bombay and the Railway Workshops of Great Britain regarding payment for holidays and leave. It is found that the procedure on Indian Railways is not uniform. Certain railways pay their workshop staff on gazetted holidays upto a certain maximum. When this is done no other leave with pay is granted. Other railways grant 15 days' leave per annum on full pay and do not grant pay for gazetted holidays, but the workshop staff have the option of utilising their leave on these gazetted holidays to obtain payment up to the maximum of the 15 days allowed per annum. It is believed that all railways grant full pay on "Empire Day" and on the "King-Emperor's Birthday," on which days the shops are closed. With the Engineering Trades in Bombay the general system appears to be 'no work, no pay.' That is, if shops are closed, workmen are due no wages and no leave with pay is granted during the year. The same system is followed in the railway shops in Great Britain, which, the Agent understands, are closed for an average of 18 days per annum and on which days no pay is drawn by the workmen.

The system adopted on this Railway has been to grant no pay on the days the workshops are closed except on "Empire Day" and the "King-Emperor's Birthday," but to grant 15 days' leave on full pay to all workmen having one year's approved service.

HOLIDAYS AND WAGES.

The G. I. P. Railway workshops are closed on an average of 27 days in a year.

You state in your letter, dated the 25th May 1928, that one of the main grievances of the men is the enforced holiday between Xmas and the New Year, during which time they can earn no pay. The Agent proposes, therefore, that the number of holidays for the workshops should be reduced to 17 per annum (inclusive of "Empire Day" and the "King-Emperor's Birthday" for which days full pay will be allowed), that is, the shops will remain open between Xmas and New Year except on these two particular days, and on certain minor Indian holidays. There is no objection to any workman utilising his 15 days' leave on full pay to obtain pay on the days the shops are closed, and this will enable each workman, under ordinary circumstances if he so desires, to get pay for every day of the year except Sundays. There are times, however, when to avoid dispensing with the services of staff, due to temporary slackness in work, it may become necessary to work short time when, of course, the Railway cannot continue to pay for every day except Sunday.

LIST OF HOLIDAYS.

I give below a list of the days on which it is proposed to close the shops. This list has been drawn up in consultation with Indian Members of the staff, but if the Indian holidays are not considered suitable, the Agent is quite prepared to consider a revision of the list:—

1. New Year's Day, 2. Holi (Hindu), 3. Ramzanéid (Mahomedan), 4. Ramnavmi (Hindu), 5. Good Friday (Christian), 6. Easter Saturday (Christian), 7. Bakri-Id (Mahomedan), 8. Ashadi Ekadashi (Hindu), 9. Barawafat (Mahomedan), 10. Cocoanut Day (Hindu), 11. Ganesh Chaturthi (Hindu), 12. Dassera (Hindu), 13. Divali (Hindu), 14. Divali (Hindu), 15. Christmas Day (Christian).

It will be understood, however, that it will only be possible to keep the shops open on the gazetted holidays not mentioned above provided workmen attend the shops in sufficient numbers to justify the operation of the machinery.

MINIMUM WAGES.

IV. (4) "That the minimum living wage which has been fixed at Rs. 23 at present to the lowest worker should be fixed at Rs. 30."

The rate of Rs. 23 referred to is that of a workshop coolie, second grade, at Parel and Matunga. In addition to this, these men receive Rs. 3 per mensem as grain compensation, which brings the minimum up to Rs. 26 per mensem for a full month of 208 hours. Any hours extra to 208 are paid for at the usual rates. The rate for a coolie, superior grade, is Rs. 26 plus Rs. 5 a total of Rs. 29 per mensem for a full month's work. This takes no account of the various privileges granted to all railway employees, such as free medical attendance, grant of passes to employees and their families, etc. These privileges have a definite monetary value which must be taken into account when assessing the total emoluments of any particular workman. The Agent assesses the value of these privileges at not less than Rs. 3 per mensem.

The Union has forwarded a table shewing what they consider the minimum living wage, excluding house rent, should be in Bombay. The Agent has gone through the figures and has discussed them with Indian Members of the Staff; he regrets that he is unable to accept the figures as correct. The Union appears also to doubt their accuracy, as although they assess the minimum wage at Rs. 43-14-0 for Bombay, they ask that the minimum wae shauld be fixed at Rs. 30.

GRAIN COMPENSATION.

Increases were granted to workshop staff in 1917 and 1919. The effect of these increases was to raise the pay of the lower paid staff by approximately 55 per cent. over pre-war scales. This does not take into account the grain compensation mentioned above. Grain compensation is a variable figure, depending on the price of grain. Rs. 3 paid to the coolie staff of the workshops is the maximum. It is now proposed to discontinue the payment of grain compensation as such, so far as the Parel and Matunga workshops are concerned, and to increase permanently the present pay of the staff now eligible for grain compensation by the amount referred to. This, it is hoped, will give the workmen a greater feeling of security in that it will ensure that, so long as they are employed at the Parel and Matunga shops, a fall in the price of foodstuffs will not affect their pay.

All coolies in the shops have the opportunity of rising to the grade of assistant workmen on a maximum of Rs. 41 per mensem. The Agent is given to understand that normally it takes a coolie in the second grade two to three years to rise to the first grade, and a large number of the latter eventually rise to the grade of assistant workmen after two to three years.

NO CASE FOR GENERAL INCREASE.

V. (5) "That a 10 per cent. increase be given to skilled workers." The last general increase, as stated in a previous paragraph, was given to the workshop staff in 1919 to meet the increased cost of living. With this increase the pay of skilled workers was raised from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. over the pay drawn before the War. A reference to the Labour Gazette will shew that the cost of living for the labouring classes in Bombay has decreased by 25 per cent. since 1919.

The Agent considers, therefore, that no case can be made out for a general increase in the pay of workshop employees at the present time.

VI. (6) "That the Union be recognised."

This has already been done.

WARNING TO WORKERS.

VII In conclusion I am to emphasise the warning given by the Agent to the Deputation which met him on the 22nd June 1928, namely, that if the workshop programme is upset by any action on the part of the staff of the shops, retrenchment of a certain number will be inevitable. Numbers have now been worked out and it is found that any stoppage of the shops will make it essential to dispense with the services of from 1,600 to 2,000 men from Parel and Matunga shops. I am further to say that if it becomes necessary to close the shops, or either of the shops, they will remain closed until such time as the Agent considers it desirable to re-open them and during the period that the workshops are closed no pay will be granted to the men absent from duty.

VIII. I am to ask that this be communicated to the General Body of the Members of the Union before they are asked to elect for or against a stoppage of work.

IX. Each demand has been carefully gone into and endeavours have been made to explain the situation fully, but I am to say, if the Union so desire, the Agent will be pleased to meet a deputation to explain any points which are still not clear.

TUBERCULOSIS IN DELHI.

MEASURES TO COMBAT IT.

Tuberculosis in the city of Delhi had been engaging the attention of the Municipal Committee for some time. At the instance of the Sanitation Sub-Committee a detailed report was prepared on the prevelance of tuberculosis in the city and measures for its prevention and cure. This report was considered by the committee at their meeting on May 23rd When they decided to ask Major Webb for his opinion on the subject.

Major Webb suggests measures under two headings:—

A. The essentially necessary being the policy of relieving the congestion of the city and

B. Measures which could be introduced by immediate relief.

In regard to (A) he draws the attention of the Committee to a small area South West of the city (Pahar Gunj and City Extension.) and advises that no effort should be left unturned to present this poliey of—"Relieving congestion by means of Extension" to the Government of India with the object of securing more and more financial aid for this important purpose in view of the fact that other sources of financial assistance appeared remote if not impossible.

IMMEDIATE MEASURES.

Coming to different measures for Relief part from the many important points raised by Dr. K. S. Sethna in his report on this subject, such as Sanatorium treatment, Tuberculosis hospitals, open air schools, village settlements and colonies, control of milch cattle, all of which should claim attention there he suggests three measures which can be introduced at once to effect some immediate relief,

1. Tuberculosis Dispensary work,
2. Education of Public, and although shown third the most important of all,
3. Prevention of further congestion in the already over congested areas in the city.—A. P.

BELUR VICTIMS

TWO BODIES IDENTIFIED

CALCUTTA July 19

Of the nineteen bodies extracted from the wreckage of the Belur train disaster two bodies have been identified as those of S. N. Dutta Contractor, Asansol, and Jatischandra Sen Gupta, Assistant Inspector of Works, E. I. Railway, Asansol. These two persons were reported missing after the accident.—A. P.

FROM LONDON TO KARACHI

AN INDIAN PREPARING FOR A FLIGHT

"Mr. Ram Koratkar is preparing for a flight from Croydon to Constantinople the distance of approximately 1,720 miles in his aeroplane "Pushpaka" and then proceed to India afterwards provided he gets financial help to make the adventure from Constantinople to Karachi, a distance of 3,000 miles.

Those who want to help might send however small sum it may be on the address c/o Thos. Cook & Sons, London.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

(Continued from page 8.)

poses to offer two stipends a year at Lahore in order to get Health Visitors for future use, if possible from among the women of the district. The Rural Community Council at Gurgaon co-ordinates the work of the different departments and has engaged a paid travelling organising Secretary on Rs. 250 per mensem. The Boy Scout movement in the villages has also become an important medium for spreading many of the new ideas among the people. Mr. Brayne's idea is that Scouting and Uplifting should be combined and the supervisors and the Village Guides should all be highly trained scouts. In this way the unity of the whole scheme will be maintained, the youth of the district will be among the active workers and the scouting will be given a definite task to perform.

FAULTY SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

The reasons why the Indian village is so backward as compared to an English village are threefold according to Mr. Brayne. The lamp of culture was kept alight in England by the country parson with the help of his wife and daughters. There is no one to take his place in the rural India. Again in England there is a wealth of literature suited to boys, girls as well as the adults. On the other hand, such literature has yet to be created for the villagers in India to exercise their newly won gift of reading when it reaches them, so that they may not lapse into illiteracy again. Thirdly, the present system of education in our country touches none of those things which villagers ought to know. It is a square peg in a round whole. It produces a lot of waste products which cannot fit into the life of the village. Instead of turning the village boys into better and more intelligent followers of their fathers' professions, it produces in them a contempt for those professions, a contempt for their fathers and a hatred of their homes and a burning ambition to wield a pen in an office. There is no spirit of service in our young educated men; everyone is for himself, and it is no wonder that the best plans devised for uplift go astray. There is some misdirection in our efforts, some fault in our methods and possibly some uncertainty as to what our real objects are and what they should be. Another great obstacle in our way is the low rate of wages for all literate labour which encourages and indeed makes necessary all forms of undesirable selfishness. The Education Department should set its face against low wages. A spirit of service may survive a period of wages pitched below the economic minimum, but it will not be born in such a period, and if we want willing Labour, we must be ready to pay for it. This is not an extravagance, it is the simplest and most obvious form of economy, but it is one of the hardest to learn.

It is with the object of overcoming these difficulties that Mr. Brayne has had to start the two Institutes mentioned above for training the workers, pressing into service the village school masters, the Patvaris, the co-operative inspectors and others to be trained in the School of Rural Economy for the office of the Village Guide to take the place of the vilage parson, and also their wives and female relatives and other volunteers to be trained in the School of Domestic Economy for imparting knowledge which concerns women to the village girls and women. He is also creating some literature to suit the requirements of the villagers, some specimens of which are to be found in the appendices of his book. Moreover, no single department of Government whether it be Co-operative, Agricultural, Irrigation, Educational, Medical or any other, would be in a position to undertake single handed the uplift of the village. Mr. Brayne is fortunate enough in bringing about in his work the co-operation of all the Departments in the District as also that of the Local Boards and other public institutions.

(To Be Continued.)

MANUFACTURING COUNTERFEIT COINS

5 PERSONS CONVICTED

OORGAUM, July 19.

The Sessions Judge of Kolar delivered judgment to-day in the case in which Subramaniam, Padvattar and three Hindu women were charged with manufacturing counterfeit rupees and possessing machinery and implements therefrom. The Judge convicted all the five under Section 323, I. P. C., and sentenced the first two to five years' rigorous imprisonment and the three women to six months' simple imprisonment each.—A. P.

POONA AGRICULTURISTS' CONFERENCE

MR. V. R. SHINDE ELECTED PRESIDENT

POONA, July 20.

Mr. Vithal Ramji Shinde of the Depressed Classes Mission has been elected President of the Agriculturists' Conference to be held on the 25th instant in Poona. The Conference will be held on the open grounds of Reay Market and agriculturists will go in a procession to the Bombay Legislative Council Hall in Poona to present resolutions and petitions to the Council then sitting protesting against the Small Holdings Bill, the Land Revenue Bill and the policy of Government with regard to the Bardoli dispute.—A. P.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO MYSORE

BANGALORE, July 20.

Accompanied by the Hon. Mr. L. M. Crump, British Resident, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left to-day by motor for Mysore. The party will halt en route for a few hours at Sivasamudram where it will visit the Mysore Electric generating station.

Among the places of interest visited by His Excellency and party while here was the Imperial Institute of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. The officers-in-charge of the Institute explained the work done by the Institute. In the course of the informal discussion it was observed that while it was easy to milch English and cross-breed cows without the aid of their calves the milching of pure Indian cows without their calves was very difficult, even impossible.—A. P.

INDIAN OLYMPIC TEAM IN LONDON

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE ON ITS MISSION

LONDON, July 19.

Sir Atul Chatterjee gave an "At Home" this evening in honour of the Indian Olympic team. Officially welcoming them, Sir Atul Chatterjee characterised their visit as mission to encompass international friendship, and hoped that they would acquit themselves as creditably as did the Indian Hockey team.

Sir Dorab Tata in his speech, did not doubt that the team would do their best at Amsterdam. Personally he would be content if they entered the finals.

Mr. Sondi expressed his gratitude to the Viceroy the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of Kapurthala and other Chiefs of the Punjab for enabling the team to visit Europe. He testified to the personal attention which the team received from the officials of the international Olympic Association. He also regretted the absence of Lady Chatterjee who is indisposed in Switzerland.—Reuter's Special Service.

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BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT

THE AMENDING BILL

POWERS OF PRESIDENT TO SUSPEND MEMBER OR MEETING

A Bombay Government Gazette publishes the text of Bill No. 18 of 1928—a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888.

In the course of the statement of objects and reasons it is observed:—

The objects of the Bill are explained in the following notes on clauses:—

Clause 2.—The object of this amendment is to give effect to the recommendation of the Corporation that a method of ballot should be substituted for the method of election of the co-opted councillors by transferable vote laid down in section 5 (1) as in their opinion the system of transferable vote is rather intricate and tedious for a small electorate to elect 10 councillors.

Clause 5.—Under section 28 (e) of the Act, a member of a Company or firm, the name of which is entered in the ward roll is entitled to vote, if his name has been communicated to the Assessor and Collector as the representative of such Company or firm. There is no provision in the Act prescribing any time-limit within which his name is to be so communicated although section 26 (2) (c) prescribes such a time-limit in a case where a member of a company or firm stands as a candidate for election. The result is that frequently the names of the representatives of firms or companies are communicated to the Assessor and Collector on the very day of the poll and considerable inconvenience is caused in dealing with the information and forwarding the names in time to the polling stations. The Corporation has no authority to frame a rule for overcoming the difficulty, and it is therefore proposed to amend the Act by providing that the name of a person seeking to vote for a company or firm shall be communicated to the Assessor and Collecter not later than 5 p.m. on the day fixed for the election.

Clause 6.—Under the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1872, the Corporation consisted of 64 Councillors and the quorum fixed for a meeting of the Corporation was twenty. The number of Councillors has been raised from time to time and the Corporation at present consists of 106 Councillors. The quorum fixed for a meeting of the Corporation has however remained stationary. The Corporation has represented that in view of the increase in the number of councillors the quorum needs revision and have suggested that it may be fixed at 25. The clause gives effect to the proposal.

PRESERVING ORDER AT MEETINGS.

Clause 7.—The object of this amendment is to give the President of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay the necessary powers to preserve order at meetings of the Corporation and for that purpose to order, if necessary, any member of the Corporation to withdraw from the meeting or, in the case of grave disorder, to suspend the meeting. The Corporation have represented that it is desirable that the President should possess such powers. The amendment is based on rule 17 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules which gives similar powers to the President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Clause 10.—The municipal official year commences on the 1st April as defined in section 3 (bb) of the Act, but the account of balances due on loans, which was required to be published for the calendar year under Bombay Acts III of 1870 and II of 1880, still continues, under section 105 (1), to be required to be published for the same year. The change is intended to ensure unifomrity in accounts and other account returns.

Clause 12.—The object of this amendment is to enable the Corporation to incur expenditure outside the City for any of the purposes of the Act. The Act contains no such provision at present and it is considered desirable that the Corporation should possess such power.

Clause 13.—The object of this amendment is to bring the Act into line with the provisions contained in section 59 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 73 of the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, and to provide that buildings and lands vesting in His Majesty which, though used for public purposes, are used or intended to be used for purposes of profit (e.g., premises of State-owned railways) shall not be exempt from the general tax.

Clause 14.—Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing petty charges for the hire of water meters and for works executed at the expense of house-owners under the provisions of Chapter X of the Act. The amendment is designed to facilitate the recovery of these charges.

MEASURES TO PREVENT MALARIA.

Clause 15.—The object of this amendment is to provide for more effective action for the prevention of malaria than is possible under the existing provisions of section 381 of the Act. Experience has proved that the provisions contained in section 381, which were inserted by Bombay Act VI of 1913, do not afford adequate means of control and speedy action for the prevention of malaria. For instance in the case of flat roofs constructed faultily so as to hold water in the monsoon and ferro-concrete buildings under construction, in which water is allowed to stand on cement in the pocess of setting, action can, at present, only be taken after the water has collected and, then only, against the owner. It is, however, necessary to provide precautionary measures to prevent even the likelihood of the breeding of mosquitoes, and to make every person, through whose default or sufferance the nuisance arises, responsible along with the owner. Similarly, in the case of what is known as "Reinforced Concrete Construction" water is allowed to remain on the concrete surfaces of buildings for days together and the larvae of mosquitoes breed in these pools. The suggestion of the Malaria Preventive Staff to treat this water with a larvaecide are not speedily attended to, with the result that malaria spreads in the vicinity. It is also necessary to make adequate provision to prevent the recurrence of the nuisances which may have been temporarily abated. Under the existing law, people escape punishment by abating a nuisance for a time; they cannot be prosecuted again for the same offence unless the usual legal procedure is repeated. It has also been pointed out that in connection with the construction reconstruction and demolition of buildings the section requires to be amended in such a way as to render the contractors, architects and others in charge of the work actually creating the nuisance responsible in addition to the owner for complying with the law. The amendments are based on the recommendations of the Municipal Corporation.

Clause 17 (1).—There is no provision in the Act, by which owners or occupiers of premises who take unauthorised connections from Municipal Water Works, or carry out any unauthorised work connected with Municipal Water Works, and the workmen employed by such owners or occupiers of premises, can be punished. Such provision has been found to be necessary and the amendment is intended to remedy the defect.

Clause 19.—This amendment is designed to protect the public from the danger and serious nuisance arising from the storage in residential buildings of certain inflammable or otherwise objectionable articles which have hitherto not been included in Parts I, II and III of Schedule M to the Act.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST

AMENDMENT OF TRANSFER ACT

The "Bombay Government Gazette" publishes the text of Bill No. 17 of 1928—a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act of 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The amendment is designed to accelerate disposal of matters referred by the Improvements Committee to a sub-committee for enquiry and report under the provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 21 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925. The Bill provides that as regards matters in respect of which the Improvements Committee's powers and duties have been delegated to any sub-committee under section 21 (1) (b), there shall be present at meetings of the sub-committee at least two-thirds of the members of the sub-committee from the beginning to the end of the transaction of business relating to such matters; and that, as regards all other business, there shall be a quorum of one-half (instead of the present quorum of two-thirds) of the members of the sub committee, who must be present from the beginning to the end of the transaction of that business."

DEPUTATION TO KABUL

SEQUEL TO TURCO-AFGHAN PACT

The special correspondent of "Al-Mopattam" of Cairo writes from Constantinople in its issue, dated June 24, as follows:—

The Turkish Government have brought about the selection of the members of such deputations as were decided to be sent to Kabul in obedience to the new agreement made between Turkey and Afghanistan.

THE MILITARY DEPUTATION.

The first deputation will be a military one, and consists of four officers of the rank of Colonel, headed by General Kazim Pasha, the Deputy President of the Military Cabinet. This will undertake the organization of the Afghan Army.

EDUCATIONAL.

The second deputation which is in the process of formation is an educational deputation to consist of ten Turks who will be entrusted with the task of reforming the Afghan institutions irrespective of their standard of instruction.

A large number of Turks are contesting seats on these deputations in view of the very high remunerations promised to be offered to their incumbents by His Majesty the Afghan King.—"Muslim Outlook."

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of totalisator Bill by 218 votes to 122.—Reuter.

Calais.—Fishing boat has brought in Lowenstein's body.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST SECRETARY

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF SERVICES

PROPOSITION NEGATIVED

A host of points of orders as regards law and procedure took away a considerable time of the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board which was held on Friday afternoon. There was a sharp controversy on an item in the agenda regarding extension of the services of Mr. C. P. Gorwalla, Secretary and Chief Accountant. At the outset, Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah, Chairman Improvements Committee, moved that the resolution of the Improvements Committee regarding the extension of services of Mr. Gorwalla be accepted and Auditor General be requested to loan the services of Mr. Gorwalla up to 12th November 1930.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Dr. Viegas raised a point that the resolution was "ultra vires" and therefore out of order. He drew attention to section 111 of Improvement Trust Transfer Act which authorized the Board to appoint certain officers. He pointed out that the Board could appoint only Chief Accountant and not Secretary. Nowhere in the Act, he maintained, was there any provision for the appointment of Secretary. Dr. Viegas further argued that as the posts of Secretary and Chief Accountant were coupled in one propositon and as there was no statutory sanction for the former the whole proposition was out of order.

Mr. V. N. Chandvarkar also contended that the proposition was out of order.

The President ruled the proposition out of order. Improvements Committee, he added, would be better advised to come to the Board with the proposal of appointing the Chief Accountant only and not Secretary.

MODIFICATION NO GOOD.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoolah made a little modification in his proposition and moved that the services of Mr. Gorwalla as Chief Accountant be extended up to 12th November 1928 and the Auditor General be requested to loan the servees.

Dr. Viegas contended that even the modified resolution was out of order as the mover, as a Chairman of Improvements Committee, had no right to modify any resolution sent to the Board by the Committee.

The President ruled the modified proposition out of order.

REVISION OF MESTON AWARD

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED?

A PRIMARY DEMAND

The Simla Correspondent of "New India", wires: "While the Simon Commission Auxiliary Committee on Education has already commenced its enquiry, no announcement has yet been made regarding a similar field which may have to be covered by experts. Of these, the most important question is that of the revision of the Meston Settlement.

The reports of the Provincial Governments on the working of the Reforms ascribed to financial stringency the slowness of progress in nation-building activities. The injustice of this was not felt merely by politicians, but also by commercial bodies. At the time when the Simon enquiry has been launched, the revision of the Meston Settlement would naturally form one of the primary demands from the commercial and other cognate organisations. I understand that this matter was raised at a meeting which took place between the Simon Commission and some representatives of the European Chamber, and that views were informally exchanged on the importance of the revision of the settlement and the division of the sources of revenue between the Central and Provincial Governments. It is expected that a Special Committee on financial relations will be formed before the Simon Commission comes out to India. The personnel of the Committee is not expected to be very satisfactory.

BELUR TRAIN DISASTER

Mr. Jivraj Nensey, Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Agent, E. I. Railway.

"Reference allegations negligence in connection Belur disaster which have appeared in Press, kindly state real facts. Consider it desirable to hold enquiry by Committee of Officials and Non-officials. Reply "Reliefkey, Bombay."

POONA STUDENTS' "BARDOLI DAY"

TO BE OBSERVED ON MONDAY

In response to Mr. K. F. Nariman's appeal as the President of the Bombay Presidency Youth League to the youths of Poona to observe Monday the 23rd of July as Bardoli Day, about 500 students of the Deccan College, the New Poona College the Ferguson College, the Engineering College, the Agricultural College and the Law College have signed a letter stating they would observe 23rd July as "Poona Students Bardoli Day."

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE

BARDOLI DAY IN C. P.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 20.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the Seth Govinddass of Hindi C. P. in connection with the Bardoli Day which is to be observed on the 22nd instant in Hindi C. P.

"Hope Bardoli Day would be successfully observed. Those who help Bardoli, help themselves.—GANDHI."

WHEN SWARAJ COMES

I see that the authorities are beginning to fofeit the land of the heroic Bardoli agriculturalists, because they have dared to ask for an enquiry before enhancement of their rents is enforced. The authorities state that the land will never be returned to them. I doubt it, for the first Swaraj Government, a few years hence, will redress the wrong. Meanwhile what if Bardoli's multiply?—Dr. Besant in "New India."

BARDOLI DAY

JUBBULPORE'S PREPARATIONS

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, July 19.

It is learnt from reliable quarters that preparations are quietly, going on all over Hindustani C. P. for observing Sunday, the 22nd instant as Bardoli Day. District workers are being communicated with and appeals signed by influential public men of the Province are being circulated among the masses. Subscriptions for Bardoli Fund will be collected throughout the day which will close with a mass meetings at night.

LONDON'S LATEST

TEA-TIME HORSE RACING

England's fear of losing its old and time-honoured sport of horse-racing, caused by the growing popularity during the last two years of greyhound racing, has given impetus to a new version of the old fad, says the London correspondent of the "New York Herald" in Paris. This will be known as "tea-time horse racing", to be run off Saturday afternoons along with the cup that cheers just before the cocktail hour. Since it began in Manchester two years ago, greyhound racing has spread to a very large centre in England, with the result that the horses are losing daily in attendance and popularity, and the gate boys are missing gate receipts. It was estimated by the Greyhound Racing Association at a recent meeting that more than 4,500,000 people passed through the turnstiles of the Association's tracks last year. The White City has an average crowd of 30,000, while that at Wembley is not much less. Last year "the dogs" brought in nearly £500,000.

BHIWANI WATER WORKS SCHEME

ABOUT TWO LACS SUBSRICBED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHIWANI, July 18.

The long-delayed Bhiwani water works scheme has now assumed definite shape. H. E. the Governor of the Punjab while here in May last alluded to the fact that Government was always ready to give liberal grants if citizens exerted themselves a little. This suggestion was taken up by the local citizens and a water works subscription list was opened and the list has gone over a lac and three-fourths. All merchants and communities have come forward to give their mite and even residents of small villages round about have joined the list. An influential committee has been formed with Chodhri Chhajuram who has subscribed 50,000 as Patron. The great attraction behind the scheme is the broadening of canal in the tehsil which will add to the prosperity of the agriculturists. The usual grant given by Government will require about rupees three lacs from this committee. With this view a deputation is shortly proceeding to Calcutta and it is hoped that the balance required will be made up by rich citizen and liberal minded donors there.

INJUNCTION FOR "AMRUTANJAN" BALM

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

Before Mr. Justice Rangnekar an application was made by Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla on behalf of Mr. K. Nageshwar Rao proprietor of William and Co., Bombay, manufacturers of "Amrutanjan" Pain Balm for an 'ex parte' decree against J. C. Mody and Co., of Poona who were charged by the plaintiff with infringing their trade mark "Amrutanjan."

The plaintiff stated that their "Amrutanjan" Pain Balm had achieved great popularity and sale in the market and that the defendants J. C. Mody and Co., of Poona had been manufacturing and selling an inferior quality of balm which they were selling under the name of "Amranjan" which had a get up and packing closely similar to their genuine "Amrutanjan" pain balm.

The matter had come on in March last before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Louis Crump when an 'interim' injunction was granted and the defendants were asked to file their written statement. As the defendants failed to file their written statement the plaintiffs applied for an 'ex parte' decree and an 'ex parte' decree was passed in favour of the plaintiffs restraining the defendants, their servants and agents from using or causing or permitting to be used the name of "Amranjan" or any other colourable imitation of the name "Amrutanjan" and from selling or offering for sale or passing off balm not of the plaintiff's manufacture under the trade mark or name of "Amranjan" The defendants were also directed to pay the costs of the plaintiff and to deliver up to the plaintiff all bottles and tins in their possession or under their control bearing the infringed trade mark.

Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla instructed by Messrs. Dastur and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the plaintiffs.

ALLEGED MURDER AND ABETMENT

GUJARATI YOUTHS SENTENCED TO TRANSPORTATION

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Mirza and a special jury, Shyamji Mulji and Gaurishanker Jayshanker, two Gujarati youths, were tried on the charge of murder and abetment.

The facts of the case briefly are that one Keshrbai, a prostitute, who was living in the brothel of Jitubai in Fanaswadi, went over to the keeping of another brothel-keeper Manibai in the same locality. This led to a quarrel between the two brothel-keepers. On 27th April last, Jitubai's two men, Shanker Pandurang and another, created a row at Manibai's brothel where Keshar was staying, whereupon the latter filed a complaint against them in the Police Court. This strained the relations between the two parties still further.

Two days later, Manibai's brother Shyamji (first accused) and her pimp Gaurishanker (second accused) attacked Shanker and his companion in the Fanaswadi Street and wounded them seriously. Shankar succumbed to the injuries and died soon after.

The jury, by a majority of eight to one, found both accused guilty of murder. His Lordship sentenced them to transportation for life.

Mr. V. F. Vieaji with Mr. K. H. E. Tarapore defended the accused.

UNION OF METHODISTS CHURCHES

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

LONDON, July 19.

The Wesleyan Conference in a representative session at Liverpool passed a resolution in favour of enabling the bill to secure union of the three Methodist Churches. The matter will now go to the pastoral session next week.—Reuter.

We understand that Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. H. P. Mody, Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company are proceeding to England.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. D. Healy, on the termination of his appointment as Additional Superintendent of Police, Surat, to be Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. J. E. V. Mason.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason, on relief, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, vice Mr. R. C. Rodger, pending further orders,

Mr. R. C. Rodger, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, vice Mr. C. M. S. Rates transferred.

Mr. M. R. Katarki, Aval Karkun, Navalgund, and a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Dharwar, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class with additional power to make order as to first offenders.

The temporary appointment of Resident Magistrate of the First Class at Bardoli, which was created by Government Notification No. 3684/2, dated the 4th May 1928, and which is held by Mr. Esufji Ishakaji Patel, to continue for a period of three months from the 30th June 1928.

In modification of Government Notification No. 3978/2, dated the 4th July 1928, a temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police for so long as Mr. P. B. Wilkins continue to be on deputation to Aden or till an Assistant Superintendent of Police is available to be posted to Hhana, whichever may be earlier has been created and Mr. Dwarkanath Shivram Raje to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana.

Mr. S. H. Paranjpe to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana, from the date he took over from Mr. J. Rodgers until relieved by Mr. Dattatraya Moreshwar Rawdive, i.e., from 20th March 1928 to 4th April 1928, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO.

The following is the monthly statement showing the earnings of the B. E. S. and T. Co. for June 1928:—

Electric Supply, earnings for June 1928 Rs. 7,54,487, total earnings upto the end of June 1928 Rs. 44,67,237; Traction (Trams and Omnibuses), earnings for June 1928 Rs. 5,28,317, total earnings upto the end of June 1928 Rs. 34,10,034. Increase over same period last year, Rs. 3,98,187.

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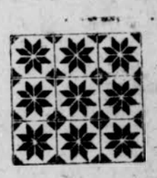

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Contain no aspirin or any harmful drugs.

Pure Yeast and Vitamins. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.
Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.
In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

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Irving's Yeast-Vite Tonic Tablets are Guaranteed to relieve:—

Headache, Neuralgia, etc. ..... in 5 mins.
Indigestion, Flatulence ..... in 5 to 10 mins.
Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc. ..... in 10 to 15 mins.
Influenza, Colds, Fever ..... in 24 hours.

Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

35117. Miss F. L., of Shipley, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. **I'd rather be without food.**"
3550. R. G. E., of Dalston, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."
35510. Mrs. H. H., of Atherton, Nr. Manchester, writes: "Have been a sufferer for several years with spasms, stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."
35507. F. W. D. N., a London 'Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with haemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite's and they started to cure me and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London 'bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a 'bus at times. I think Yeast Vite's are splendid."

ALL GENUINE YEAST-VITE SOLD IN INDIA BEARS THIS SEAL & NAME

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Irving Yeast-Vite Limited

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Bombay. **Amrutanjan Depots.** Madras.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY RATES AND FARES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice a para in your issue of the 18th inst. headed "B.B. & C.I. Railway Rates and Fares" in which a correspondent acuses this Railway of making a misleading announcement. If, as I presume, he refers to the announcement sent you with my letter of the 3rd inst., I should like to draw your attention to the following:

I cannot find any mention in the article that the reduction in fares is for distances of 50 miles, as alleged by your correspondent.

The statement that fares proposed now for third class passengers for 150 miles and over are still very much higher than those on other Railways is incorrect as will be seen from the table given below:—

Miles.	3rd class fared (ordinary). B.B. & C.I. Rly. Rs. As.	G.I.P. Rly. Rs. As.
150	... 2 9	2 14
175	... 2 15	3 4
200	... 3 5	3 10
225	3 11	4 1
250	... 4 2	4 7
275	4 8	4 13
300	... 4 14	5 3
350	... 5 9	5 14
400	... 6 3	6 8
450	.. 6 13	7 3
500	7 8	7 13
550	... 8 2	8 7
600	... 8 13	9 2
700	... 10 1	10 7
800	... 11 6	11 12
900	... 12 11	13 0
1000	..... 14 0	14 5

The other points raised in your correspondent's letter do not show that there was anything "misleading" in the announcement I sent you which was correct in every particular.

Perhaps you would kindly draw the attention of the public as well as that of your correspondent to these facts.—Yours, etc.,

PUBLICITY OFFICER,
B.B. & C.I. Railway.

July 19.

DRAMATIC CLUB IN BAGHDAD

A LADIES' VENTURE

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo in quoting message from Baghdad writes in its issue, dated June 23, as follows:—

The first Union Club of Arabian ladies has been started at Baghdad. The members of the Union wil stage Shakespeare. The President of the Union is the wife of a prominent person belonging to the clans, and its secretary is a Christian lady of Baghdad.

The Union consists of the choicest ladies, and is essential that the number of members should not exceed thirty.—"Muslim Outlook".

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

A recent amendment to the announcements appended to the Indian Civil Service Probationers' Regulations says that a first class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates with a view to their proceeding to India "after they have signed their covenants", instead of "during the November following their final examination" as was formerly the case.

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AN ILL-TIMED RESOLUTION

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

What would be the fate of the C. P. Ministry in the forthcoming meting of the C.P. Legislative Councils? This question has arisen lately in the minds of the politicians in the C. P. Mr. Umesh Dutt Pathak's resolution recommending the dissolution of the present ministry and formation of a new ministry in view of the disruption of the C.P. Nationalist Party is considered to be ill-timed. The people are not concerned just at present who occupies the Ministerial gaddi. They are concerned with ministers who would obey the behests of the Council and prevent the formation of the Committee to work with the Simon Commission. It is felt that bureaucracy might take advantage of the disruption of the party and the resolution just tabled might make the dissolution of the present ministry and the formation of a new ministry which would co-operate with the Commission absolutely easy.

Whatever might be the differences between the present ministers, it is a well-known fact that they would have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. What guarantee is there that the new ministry that would be formed will also non-co-operate with the Commission? Instead of moving such resolutions, would it not be better for the councillors who have the country's good at heart to try to patch up the difference between the members of the Nationalist Party and thus be in a position to give a united front to the manoevers of the bureaucracy which is expected to strain its even nerve to form a committee.

It is very difficult to postulate with any degree of certainty what would be the fate of the resolution, even supposing it comes for discussion in the open season. The members who have resigned from the Nationalist Party, have not yet published their future policy. It is, however, earnestly hoped that the members of the Central Provinces Legislative Council will rise equal to the occasion and setting aside their petty differences combine and give a united front to the attempts of the Government and frustrate the plans of forming the committee.

AGE OF CONSENT.

The people of the Central Provinces feel a pardonable pride in the fact that the C. P. has supplied a Chairman and a Secretary of the Committee appointed to examine the state of law relating to the age of consent and to report whether any further amendment of the law is necessary. Sir Moropant Joshi was the Home Member to the C. P. Government and took active part in the social activities of the province. He is at present practising at Amraoti. Mr. N. D. Sagane who has been appointed Secretary belongs to the C. P. Civil Service: while the originator of the bill Dr. Sir Hari Singh belongs to our province.

NAGPUR MUSEAUM.

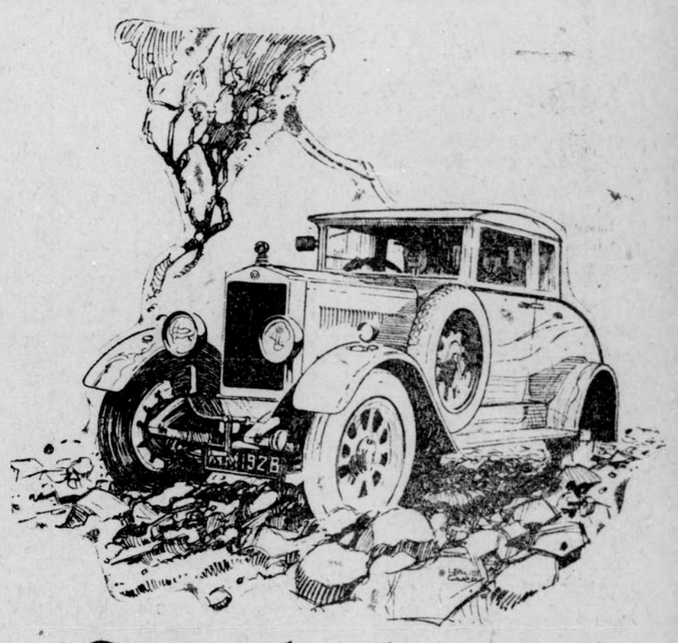
The Archeological section of the Nagpur Museum has been enriched, during the last year, by two Gond images from Bedkathi, Chanda district. A find of a quantity of old iron lamps, fetters, locks, etc. from Nagpur, a buried city in the Ramtek tahsil of the Nagpur district was presented by Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner, C.P. One inscription of the Gond period from the Mandla fort and one from Saugor have been added. The most interesting and valuble find of the year was an inscription relating to the Western Kshtrapas, discovered in the Chhindwara district.

ERECTION OF NEW FACTORIES.

The Government review of the administration of the C. P. and Berar for the year 1926-27 states that considerable development in the direction of the erection of new factories has been made in the province and the number of factories rose from 747 to 795. Rice and flour mills are springing up everywhere and the value of this labour-saving machinery is rapidly recognized by the agriculturists. More ginning factories also continue to be erected and the question of Government's production of a standard plan for such buildings is being considered in order to meet the difficulty experienced from plans made by incompetent draughtsmen, the correction of which leads to delay.

FOREIGN SCHOLARSHIP.

The Governing Body of the King Edward Memorial Society has awarded a foreigh scholarship of the annual value of £300 to Mr. Ram Sinha Thakur for 2 years to undertake higher study for Ph.D. or D.Sc. degree in Chemistry in Cambridge or London University.



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YOU may have thought that the ground clearance of British cars was too low for your country. *Forget it—for it is not true.*

Time was when American cars were high, unwieldy and unstable; so their makers talked of ground clearance as a selling point. Steering, stability and safety they talked of not at all.

To-day all that is changed; they talk of low lines, cornering without sway; of safety models. And so one makes the interesting discovery that between the ground clearance of the average British and American car there is *not one inch of difference.*

Literally that.

Let us make comparisons. Three of the best-known American cars have a clearance of nine inches; that of the 11.9 H.P. Morris Cowley and 14/28 H.P. Morris Oxford is 8½ inches; on the 15.9 Morris Oxford model the clearance is 9¼ inches. Does half an inch one way or the other make the slightest difference? We doubt it.

Therefore, we say, when they talk to you of ground clearance—let them—and forget it.

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SAFEST
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(4—28)

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Leaks no AIR Why?
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TAPTI BRIDGE WORK

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

The Director of Information Bombay, writes:—

The Tapti river traverses the West Khandesh District from East to West and divides it into two portions, the southern portion being about twice the size of the northern portion. Three metalled roads cross the river and form the chief links between the two portions of the District; but no causeway or bridge is provided at any of these crossings. Ferries ply from June to November, but the crossings are dangerous during heavy floods and very troublesome throughout the rainy season as the ferry has to be reached through a long stretch of silt and mud. When the water goes down and ferries cannot work, all vehicles have to ford the river the bed of which consists of fine sand. The country north of the river is rich in cottin, wheat and forest produce and the transport of these to the Tapti Valley Railway which runs south of and almost parallel to the river is thus difficult. For administrative purposes also, the crossings are a source of considerable inconvenience.

THE CROSSINGS.

Of the 3 crossings mentioned above the one on the Bombay Agra Road is the most important, as this road not only links the two parts of the West Khandesh District but connects the Bombay Presidency with Central India and the Provinces beyond. The question of providing some easy means of crossing at this place was taken up in the year 1910 and it was suggested that a temporary bridge should be erected every year during the fair season as was being done at the Narbudda crossing on the same road about 78 miles further north in the Central India Agency. It was also suggested that a toll should be levied and the work financed from the toll receipts. The necessary plans and estimates were prepared, but the proposal was given up in favour of a more substantial work such as a Causeway. Work on this was stopped on account of the financial position created by the breaking out of the Great War. In 1919, the question was reviewed and Government proposed to have a Bridge instead of the Causeway. Investigations were made, and it was found that rock was not available at a reasonable depth at the existing crossing for the bridge to be founded on. A new site 3 miles down stream where rock was exposed, was thereupon selected and a rough Project was prepared and submitted to Government in 1921, the cost being Rs. 11,19,280. The rough proposals were approved by Government and a detailed investigation of the site by means of borings was ordered. This was completed in 1922, but the project was ordered to be held in abeyance pending improvement of the financial situation.

GOVERNMENT'S DECISION.

The question was brought up again in 1924 by the Commissioner, Central Division and Government ordered the revision of the estimate for both the Causeway and the Bridge. On comparing the rough costs Government decided in favour of a Causeway at the existing crossing. But when full details of the Project were worked out it was found that a high level bridge on the down stream site with foundations on rock, notwithstanding the diversion of six miles, cost only about 8 per cent more and had the great advantage of being passable throughout the year. The Plans and Estimates for the Bridge were therefore approved and finally sanctioned for Rs. 15,59,449.

PROGRESS OF WORK

The work was commenced in January 1926 and is intended to be completed by March 1931.

During the 3 months of the financial year 1925-1926, only preliminary work was done, but during 1926-1927 there was considerable progress. The bridge over the large nala was completed with the exception of the parapets. Excavation for the foundations of the main bridge was started in September 1926. The foundations of the other abutment on Bombay side and of the next 8 piers were completed and the masonry raised to an average height of 21 feet. The foundations of the other abutment and 4 piers on that side were also opened and their excavation and unwatering was in progress. The foundation work done during the year presented no difficulties and all work was founded on sound rock.

During 1927-1928 still better progress was made. The Bombay side abutment and the next eight piers were completed and the arches turned in these 8 spans. Six piers were founded and the masonry raised to the springing level of the arch on one Pier and to an average height of 20 feet on the rest. Excavation for the abutment on the Agra side continued. It was however stopped towards the middle of April 1927 with a view to test the level of rock by boring, as strata of sand and gravel had appeared in the excavation and it was feared that rock might not be met at a reasonable depth. The result of the boring showed that rock was not too low, but only about 2 or 3 feet lower than the estimated level. As the monsoon was approaching, no further excavation could be done during that working season. The excavation was resumed in December 1927 and soft rock has now been reached.

DELAY THROUGH FLOODS.

There came untimely and expected floods in the river towards the end of December 1927 and beginning of February 1928. These considerably hampered the progress of the work. The flood in February lasted about 10 days, swamped the opened foundations and stopped work for three weeks. An amount of Rs. 65,000 had in consequence to be surrendered. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 3,35,000.

BANKURA FAMINE

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION RELIEF ACTIVITIES

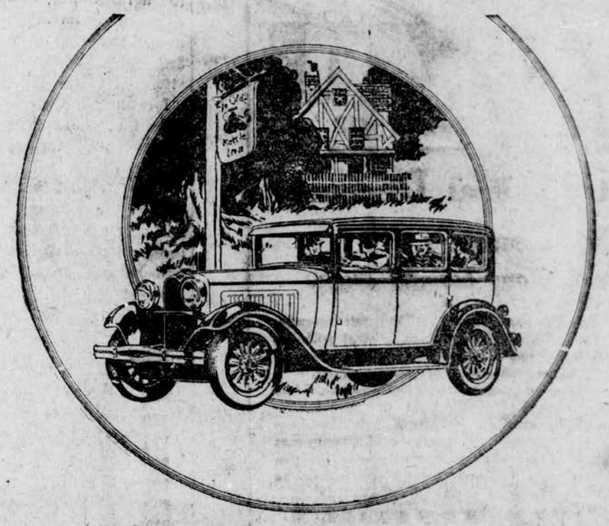
In the eighth weekly report of the relief measures undertaken by the Ramakrishna Mission at the Barjora Thana, it is stated that the workers distributed during the week ending 30-6-28 about 61 mds. of rice among 1177 recipients covering 104 villages. We sent from the head-quarters thousand pieces of new cloth for distribution, which have been almost exhausted. A new centre has been opened at Gadardihi. The necessity of cloth is imperative. For want of funds the authorities have not yet been able to stock sufficient quantity of rice for the rainy season. All contributions, however small, either in cash or kind will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by:—

(1) President, Ramakhishna Mission, P.O. Belur Math, Howrah.

(2) Manager, Udbodhan Office, 1, Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazar, Calcutta.

(3) Mangager, Advaita Ashram, 182A, Muktaram Babu Street, Calcutta,

The VICTORY SIX



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New York U. S. A.

It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book

.....etc.

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ADVANCE DHRANGADHRA

SHAKTI ALKALI WORKS COMPLETED

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORKS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, July 16.

With the completion of the Shakti Alkali Works at Dhrangadhra has been added a unique chapter to the industrial history of Kathiawar. The Shakti Alkali Works has been built at an expense of more than half a crore of rupees, and it is capable of manufacturing 60 to 70 tons of Alkali per day.

HISTORY OF THE WORKS.

The history behind the works is also interesting. When the ancestors of the present Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra founded their Gadi at Halvad in the vicinity of Dhrangadhra, the salt-pans at Kuda nearby, were in the most flourishing condition. Emperor Jahangir, by the special 'Kharita,' granted to the then Rulers of Dhrangadhra, all rights over the Kuda salt-pans. Years after that, these thriving pans kindled a spark of jealousy into the eyes of Aurangzeb, but the jealousy of the Moghals knew their bounds, and Aurangzeb did, in the end, confirm the 'Kharita' of Jahangir.

GOVERNMENT'S INTERFERENCE.

But 30 years ago when the voices of the Revenue officials of the Government of India were crying unceasingly against the "stumbling block" of the Kuda salt-pans, the Government of India with all their might and main commanded the State forthwith to close their salt-pans!

THE STURDY FIGHT.

The present Diwan, Raj Rana Sri Mausinhji, soon after he took up the reins of the State, demanded from Government the right of the State to re-open the pans and develop them on modern lines. It was a sturdy fight; the state won the case.

THE ACHIEVEMENT.

In order to avail themselves of the natural resources that lay within their bounds the State formulated the scheme which now stands realised, inspite of all odds, only by the adamantine resolution of H. H. the Raj Sahib and the tenacity of purpose of his able Diwan.

INDIAN BORDER TRIBES

AFGHANISTAN WANTS TO ASSIMILATE

Raja Mahendra Pratap writing in a recent issue of the "Japan Advertiser" says:—

"My object in writing to you is that I may show my humble appreciation for your leading article "Amanulla in Europe," and frankly admit that you have done in this case a kindly service to the oppressed people of Asia.

Sorry to confess but it is a fact that during the great war Germany helped more Islamic and Asiatic countries than several Mahomedan and Asiatic States themselves did. After the war that much abused Soviet Russia showed a more sympathetic attitude towards China, India and the Muslim lands than their natural friends and brethren. Now in this case, you suppress all that so-called "white race" consciousness and come out as an honest human being simply to help the just cause. I highly appreciate your kind and noble attitude in this connection.

I beg you further to take also my humble side and defend my case. In the interest of truth please publish that I am not an Afghan Envoy and that I never said that Afghanistan aspires to amalgamate itself in future with India for the sake of the Asiatic cause. I said that Afghanistan wants to assimilate the Afghan tribes on the Indian border and seeks an outlet to the sea. And I emphasized the point that Indian national opinion had no objection to such a desire, in fact, these Afghan tribes inhabit an independent territory which is not a part of India. And if Afghanistan reaches sea through Baluchistan India loses nothing.

In the end, I must further explain that though I ardently serve the cause of Asia and the oppressed nations yet it is not in any way on account of any people or of any "race." I love humanity. I call myself servant of mankind. If I encourage a certain Asiatic consciousness, at present, it is only to counter-balance the evil consciousness of Europeanism and Americanism. I hope the people of better instincts will come together and make our human race safe from the vile elements of our society.

NEWS FROM NEAR EAST

TURKEY AND MESOPOTAMIA

The Angora correspondent of the "Jambhuriat" writes:—

Turkish General Staff has issued orders to reduce the Military forces on the Iraq Frontier which have been given effect to by the Commander of the Forces. Thus the large armies stationed at Marash and Aintab have been withdrawn.

Commercial caravans now travel between Turkey and Iraq in peace and order and there is complete peace on the frontier. Confidence has been restored among the Kurdishi tribes, scattered about these regions, specially after the settlement of the Mosul question between Turkey and England.

TURKISH VIEWS ON SERBO-ITALIAN CONFLICTS.

Advices from Belgrade indicate that differences between Italy and Yugo Slavia are becoming more acute and all the steps taken by the latter to ensure calm and quiet and stop demonstrations against Italy have failed. Sentiments of hate towards Italy are growing and Italian policy is being condemned everywhere.

Turkish papers have written notes on this news explaining the causes of these differences. The "Waqt" writes: "The agreement concluded between Turkey and Italy cannot stop us from criticising Sg. Mussolini's polick in respect of the Balkans. This policy is detrimental to the interests of Italy herself. Everyone knows that the Balkan Nations are opposed to Italian ambitions of expansion. Italy is master of Albanian commerce and industry and has its influence over almost the whole of the Adriatic and it is possible for all Balkan nations, specially when Italian policy is harming them, to stand up one day against Italy and declare plainly that Italy has no business to interfere in Balkan affairs."

Turkish papers believe that the only solutions of this grave problem are for Italy to renounce all claims to influence in the Balkans, leave the Balkan Nations free in their external affairs and amend the Treaty of Tirana to Yugo-Slavia's satisfaction.

NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

The following is the new Egyptian Ministry:—

Premier and Minister for the Interior: Md. Mahmud Pasha.

Minister for War and Endowments:—Jafar Wali Pasha.

Minister of Communications:—Abdul Hameed Suleiman Pasha.

Minister of Justice:—Ahmed M. Hashba Pasha.

Minister of Agriculture:—Nakhla Motri Pasha.

Minister of Finance:—Ali Mahir Pasha.

Minister of Public Works:—Ibrahim Fehmy Bey.

Foreign Minister:—Hafiz Afifi Bey.

Minister for Education:—Ahmad Mustafa Bey.

AWAKENING OF WOMEN IN TURKEY.

The Women's Society of Constantinople called the "Women's Union" had passed a resolution last year demanding complete equality with men. The demand came up for discussion in the Turkish Cabinet and it was sent to a Select Committee for opinion, which rejected the demand. On the matter coming up before Parliament the Select Committee's decision was upheld.

Although the President of the Union, Syeda Naziha Mohiuddin Khanam is carrying on the propaganda for women's rights through speeches and brilliantt newspaper articles, she is silent at present with reference to equal rights she is concentrating on getting seats in the municipalities. Newspapers are supporting this lady's agitation. It is understood that she had addressed a long effective letter to Amat Pasha in support of her proposal "Khilafat."

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